

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING OCTOBER 22, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



Cloaks & Wraps

Big drive in light weight Cloth Jackets at \$5 each.
169 Cloth Capes at \$1.48 each, worth \$4.50.

Full line of fine Kersey Cloth Jackets, in tans, browns, blacks and navy blues, at \$8.48 each, worth \$17.50.

New line cloth, plush and seal Capes by Saturday's express. Exclusive styles; prices right.
Small lot of Misses' and Children's Reefers at \$1.50 each, worth double.

75 all wool Storm Serge Blazer Suits, tailor made, at \$5 a suit; cheap.

A splendid line of Misses' Jackets, with large collars, at \$6.50 each; truly worth \$13.50.

83 Misses' Novelty Cloth Cape Jackets at \$6 each, worth \$14.
1,000 House Wrappers at \$1.10, \$1.15 and \$1.50 each. Material alone worth the price.

98 Ladies' Beaver Cloth Coats with Columbia Collars, at \$10, originally worth \$15.

Shoes

We sell shoes that fit well, wear well and look well. No trash, but first-class goods, cheaper than any other shoe house in the city.

Children's dongola spring heel Shoes, 5 to 7½, 75c.
Children's dongola spring heel Shoes, 8½ to 10½, \$1.

Misses' dongola spring heel Shoes, 11 to 2, patent tip, \$1.35.
Ladies' dongola kid spring heel Shoes, 2 to 6, only \$1.75.

Boys' calf bails, cap toe, 11 to 2, \$1.

Boys' calf bails, cap toe, 2 to 5, \$1.25.

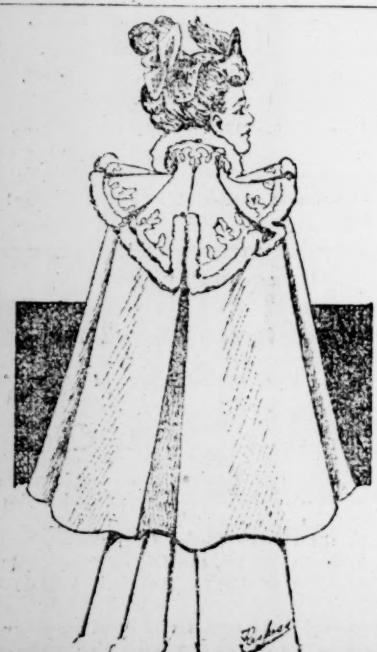
At \$2 we offer the grandest lot of Ladies' Shoes ever shown, all styles, and truly worth \$3.

Try our Men's \$5 hand-sewed, all style of lasts, it will do as well as the \$7 Shoes you buy elsewhere.

Comforts.

50 fine satine-covered Eiderdown Comforts, worth \$7, yours at \$3.50 each.

10 bales Comforts, good material, at 75c each.



Silks

At 79c, worth \$1.50.

50 pieces fancy Silks, figured, stripes and brocades, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50; special in one lot at 79c a yard.

At 50c, worth Double.

Evening shades, fancy Brocaded Crepes, worth double.
2,000 yards Satin-striped Pongees, all evening shades and black, lovely goods and worth \$5c, yours now at 49c a yard.

Half Price.

150 fine Novelty Pattern Silk Suits, representing all the designs, shading, etc., known to the weaver and dyer's art, worth from \$20 to \$100 a pattern, are offered at half price.

At 75c, worth \$1.50.

Colored Satins, all silk, the \$1.50 kind, ten shades of them, tomorrow at 75c a yard.

At 25c.

40 pieces Silk Gauze for drapery, for evening wear, all shades; a grand bargain at 25c a yard.

At 39c.

3,000 yards colored Bengaline Silks, evening shades, worth 75c; yours at 39c.

Dress Trimmings.

All the late effects in Braids, Satin Bands, Jets, etc.

Laces & Emb.

Auction lot of 10,000 yards Cambric, Mull and Nainsook Embroideries, some of them worth as high as 40c a yard, and nothing less than 15c, tomorrow yours at 10c a yard.

Millinery

Several thousand dollars worth of French millinery entirely new, bought at 50 cents on the dollar; this profit we will give to our customers. This great purchase places this department far in the lead of any millinery house in the south.

Our trimming room is in charge of Madame Williams, for years manager and designer for White, Howard & Co., Madison Avenue, New York, Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special sale of fine felt Hats, all new, worth \$1 and \$1.50, for 48 cents.

Ostrich Feathers marked out at 50 cents on the dollar.

Sale of Ribbons, 5c.

Sale of Ribbons, 10c.

Special sale of Trimmed Hats and Turbans, \$1.98.

Special sale of Trimmed Hats, \$4.98.

Lilliputian Dep't.

Special sale of boys' fine all-wool Dress Suits, black and navy blue, worth \$11, for \$6.93.

25 double-breasted suits, and knee suits, all wool, worth \$6, for \$3.93.

Come and see how cheap we sell girls' dresses; it will astonish you; from 48c up.

Girls' all-wool Fascinators 29c; all colors.

Special purchase of infants' Dresses, Cloaks, Skirts and Crib Covers at much less than value.

Blankets

A case wool-mixed 10-4 Blankets, slightly soiled, worth \$3.50; yours at \$1.75 a pair.

A few more of those \$8.50 display soiled Blankets at \$4.50 a pair.

100 fine California 11-4 Blankets, the \$10 kind, special at \$6.50 a pair.

Carpets

We have them

this time! Just 500 rolls of them sold under the auctioneer's hammer.

Fine Axminsters.

Fine Moquettes.

Fine Body Brussels.

Fine Tapestry Brussels.

Ingrains of all grades.

All new patterns.

Bought at our own price.

The prices placed on them are—well, get any other merchants' lowest possible price and then come to us and we will save you 25 per cent. That will give you an idea how they are going.

MUSLIN Underwear

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, tucked yoke or surplice neck, good material and well made, 98c.

10 dozen Ladies' Knit Shirts in and colors, 50c each.

Ladies' long Flannel Shirts, with plaited ruffle, at \$1 each.

Ladies' black Brilliantine Skirts, Canton flannel-lined with deep ruffle, \$2.25 each.

Children's Aprons, nicely trimmed, sizes 2 to 14 years, from 30c to 50c each.

Domestics

5,000 short lengths, yard wide Bleaching, worth 7½c to 10c, Monday 4½c a yard.

Full 10-4 standard Sheeting, bleached or unbleached, worth 22½c, Monday only at 15c a yard.

Lonsdale 4-4 Bleaching for one day only, at 7½c a yard.

A 12½c grade of Canton Flannel, bleached or unbleached, at 7½c.

FOURTS

Wash Goods

3,000 yards outing Flannels, worth 12½c, to go at 5c a yard.

5,000 yards good style Dress Calicoes, worth 7c, half price tomorrow, 3½c a yard.

2,000 yards French pattern Satines, only 7½c a yard.

2 cases new figured Dress Satines, choice patterns, 12½c.

10,000 yards of Dress Gingham, the 10c kind, Monday 6c a yard.

3,000 yards black ground, figured Edinboro Corals, special at 7½c a yard.



Dress Goods

For \$14.59 200 French Novelty (Pattern Suits, imported to sell for \$22.50 to \$30, will go on sale tomorrow at \$14.59 a suit.

At 39c, worth 75c Big lot all two-toned and illuminated Hop Sackings on sale for one day only at 39c a yard.

1,000 yards all wool 38-inch English Homespins at 25c a yard.

200 pieces English Whip Cords, bought from auction and worth 75c; Monday they are on sale at 41c a yard.

50 pieces 50-inch Twilled Suiting, very stylish and worth double the price asked for them, 39c a yard.

63 pieces Satin Berbers, all wool and extremely stylish, a \$1 value; yours at 73c a yard.

For 75c Big lot 48-inch Epingle (line Novelties, strictly a \$1.50 value; yours tomorrow and as long as they last at 75c a yard.

At 55c, worth \$1 111 pieces Serges and Ottoman weaves, in all the stylish shades, a goods that sells for \$1 everywhere, with us now at 55c.

WE HAVE everything new known to both foreign and American manufacture, and show them in abundance. Our prices are away below any and all other southern houses.

Black Goods

At 79c 10 assorted styles Black (Novelties, worth \$1.25, Monday they are yours at 79c a yard.

Black Sicilian, worth 75c, at only 49c a yard.

50-inch Black Storm Serge, all wool and easily worth 75c; yours at 39c a yard.

Black Hop Sacking, all wool, at only 29c a yard.

At 49c, worth 85c 11 pieces Hindoo Twills, strictly first-class and worth 85c.



High's

UNMATCHABLE BARGAINS

Cut-Price, Slaughter, Panic Sales, Not In It.

We are almost giving away goods. Our New York buyers are shipping us new and better attractions, which are bought for almost a song, and this week will be one long to be remembered in Dry Goods Sales.

Flannels

A lot of French striped Sacking Flannels, easily worth 10c, are yours at 49c a yard.

Linens

At \$1.10.

We offer 200 fine 11-4 Marcellines pattern Bed Spreads, worth \$2.

At 98c.

A sale of 190 fine 11-4 Bed Spreads, truly worth \$1.50.

10 pes. 68 inch cream German Damask, worth 75c, special at 5c.

9 pieces oiled balled turkey red Damask warranted fast color and a 75c value for 49c a yard.

200 dozen check linen Doilies at 25c dozen.

500 yards crash Toweling at 5c a yard.

At 14c, worth 25c.

175 doz. 20x40 all linen double Huck Towels worth 25c. Monday they go 02 sale at 14c each.

Household linen Sheets at \$5.50 a pair.

Household linen Pillow Cases at \$1.50 a pair.

These goods are worth a third more.

100 doz. 16x16 bleached damask Doilies, worth \$1.25, for Monday yours at 75c a dozen.

Gloves

All gloves fitted at our counter are warranted.

Ladies' 8-button Biarritz in fancy colors at \$1.

Ladies' 4-button glove kid in popular shades, large pearl buttons, at \$1 a pair.

Ladies' 5-button Suede Musquetaire at \$1.25, all fancy colors.

Gents' kid Gloves, new style, \$1.

Full line woolen Gloves and Mittens.

Handkerchiefs

210 doz. Ladies' all pure linen, hand-embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, tomorrow yours.

At 12½c each.

100 doz. extra fine quality linen Handkerchiefs, cheap at half a dollar, yours tomorrow at

19c each.

50 doz. gent's linen Handkerchiefs would be a leader at 15c, but Monday we throw them out

At 9c each.

Notions

2,000 Solid English Bristle tooth-brushes at 9c.

Genuine Bristle Hairbrushes at 10c each.

Colgate's Violet Water at 35c per bottle.

Babeskin Complexion Soap at 13c a cake.

Imperial Ammonia at 8c a bottle.

Turner's Best Needles at 2c paper.

25c Sterling Silver Sword Stick pins at 10c each.

Silver Thimbles at 25c each.

Russian Leather Card Case and

Purse combined at 48c.

Deck's Silver Case Linen Cards at 5c each.

500 Naphin rings, worth 25c to go at 10c each.

Extra size \$5 Mirrors at \$1.48

Japanese and

Oriental Dep't.

Special purchase of Japanese gold embroidered Draperies at 50c on the dollar; also several white India embroidered Shawls; the profit is yours for the asking.

Wedding presents can be bought from us for less than any house south; curios from all parts of the world.

Rich, deep cut Glass of the highest grade; 200 deep cut Tumblers, 60c.

GENTS' Furnishings

Men's All Linen 4-ply Cuffs, the 40c grade, at 13c a pair.

Men's Teck Scarfs and Four-in-hand Ties, the 50c and 75c kind at 25c each.

All new shapes and patterns.

Men's Undrilled Dress Shirts, made of Utica nonpareil cotton, reinforced front and back, 2,100 linen 3-ply bosom linen lined, worth \$1, at 50c.

Men's fine All Wool Cashmere Shirt and Drawers priced at \$1 per suit.

A big leader at \$1 per garment.

Men's Undyed, Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, bought to sell at \$3 per suit, at 75c per garment.

Men's Heavy White Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.50 per suit, at 50c per garment.

Men's Light and Medium weight Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$3.50 per suit, at \$1 per garment.

Men's Heavy Ballerigan Shirts and Drawers, full fashioned and regular made, have never sold under \$4 per suit, at \$1.25 per garment.

Men's Fine All Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth in regular stock \$5 per suit, at \$1.50 per garment.

Three lines of Men's Underwear, full regular made, finest of wool, worth to any one \$6 per suit, at \$1.50-1.2 per garment.

Hosiery

100 dozen Boy's Ribbed Hose, Fast Black, worth 25c, special at 10c a pair.

110 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, the equal of any 40c stocking in the market, with us at 25c a pair.

Ladies' Heavy Fast Black Hose, absolutely worth 60c anywhere and everywhere, special at 33c a pair.

Gent's Black English Oxy Half Hose, the best on earth for the money, 25c per pair.

Gent's French Ballerigan Socks, worth a quarter, half price tomorrow, 12½c a pair.

LADIES' Furnishings

Ladies' Heavy White Merino and

Natural Wool Vests and Pants, bought to sell at \$1.50 per suit, at 50c per garment.

Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed Merino and Natural Wool Vests and Pants, bought to sell at \$1.25, goes for Monday at 75c each.

Ladies' Pure Lamb's Wool Vests have never sold under \$1, at 50c each.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear, miners' Samples, at 50c on the \$1.

Agents for Dr. Jager's Sanitary Underwear for men, ladies and children.

Ladies' Heavy Union Suits, worth \$1.75, at 98c each.

Children's Union Suits at 50c up.

Novelty Oxydized Silver Goods.

We bought a stock of about \$10,000 worth of novelty oxydized silver Mirrors, Photo Frames, Clocks, Thermometers, Calendars Comb and Brush cases, Handkerchief cases, Wisp Broom cases, Ink Stands and a thousand other things, at 40c on the dollar. We offer them tomorrow at about half value.

Books.

Popular Novels, cloth bound, all the leading works of both fact and fiction, a beautiful book worth 75c, with us at 11c each.

Wooden Ware.

1,200 Towel and Hat Racks, 24c.

Enabels, Screens, Music Racks, Book and Bric-a-Brac Stands very cheap.

Umbrellas

500 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural sticks, perfect and worth \$2, yours at \$1.19.

H. L. SCHLESINGER.

A Citizen Who Has Made Himself Famous in a Week.

HIS WORK IN BEHALF OF BRUNSWICK

Raising Over \$3,000 for the Stricken City, and a Hero of His Career, He Was Born in Vienna.

Since the breaking out of the yellow fever in Brunswick the name of Mr. Harry L. Schlesinger has become a household word in this part of the country.

When the scourge was first announced through the columns of the daily press, Mr. Schlesinger, who knew the horrors which lay in the wake of such an awful visitation, conceived the idea of helping the stricken city.

Atlanta, with her great heart profoundly touched, had already started a movement of the kind and to this end had summoned her enterprise to the reinforcement of her charity. In spite of the hard times, a large sum of money was realized and the contributions poured in from every quarter of the city.

Mr. Schlesinger who, until this time, so to speak, had been lost in the crowd, was not satisfied to be one of many. His benevolence was not of the passive, but of the active and aggressive type, and he sought for an opportunity which might enable him to show the suffering city, in the measure of his own exertions, that spirit of philanthropy which, if possible, would lift the blighting shadow from her coast.

He finally seized upon the idea which has since been associated with such fruitful

ger is attractive and prepossessing. His kindness of heart is not concealed by any cold austerity of manner, but is happily in league with the expression of his countenance, and perhaps the rarest thing in the world is to catch him out of humor. In ordinary conversation his manner is calm and deliberate and but little evidence is caught of that reserved enthusiasm which is brought to play on occasions of greater moment.

His business judgment is safe and reliable, and his place in the commercial world has long since been established. He is prompt in all of his business engagements, is considerate with his clerks, a virtue that is seldom dressed in every day clothes, and is lenient, though business-like, with his trade throughout the country.

If Mr. Schlesinger was unknown to many parts of the state before the breaking out of the yellow fever it is safe to say that no portion of Georgia is now ignorant of his reputation or his enterprising efforts in behalf of the afflicted city by the sea.

It is certainly a position of great envy to which this generous-hearted citizen has climbed. Atlanta, it seemed, was doing a noble part when she raised a thousand dollars as the result of her blended efforts and made herself, in the eyes of the whole state, both a model and an inspiration. But when a single individual, moved by the impulse of his kindly nature into an exemplification of that great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," comes boldly to the front and by his own unaided efforts raises a sum that amounts, he not only measures the climax of the whole movement, but merits the richest benediction of the charity.

No one who has a spark of that generosity exemplified by Mr. Schlesinger will criticize the many pleasant things which people say of him. Such active generosity deserves a recognition, and it should be a flattering unctious to the soul of this enterprising citizen that while others have paid



MR. HARRY L. SCHLESINGER.

and magnificent results, viz: that of telegraphing each of the business houses with which he dealt in the north and west. He submitted the proposition to The Constitution, and after a pleasant chat with the editor a number of telegrams were sent that afternoon. Before the shadows began to sweep in that night from the Atlantic and to weave their mantles of gloom about the afflicted city, Mr. Schlesinger was gratified to receive from the north assurances of support and co-operation. The story is already a familiar one, but repetition cannot dim the charity of which at best it can only give but a mere inkling. In the course of a few days the sum of \$3,000 was raised through the efforts of this sleepless and enterprising citizen.

Mr. Schlesinger has only commenced to realize the good results which are destined to flow to him as the outgrowth of his splendid charity. In addition to the quiet approval of his own conscience, he has swept the eloquent praises of this entire community and when the grief which has smitten the afflicted city, shall at length break out into song, the kindness of her benefactor will not be overlooked. With the sunshine restored to her borders and her grief committed to the waves she will then not doubt find a voice in which to express her gratitude and assure him with her lips how warmly he is remembered in her heart.

Mr. Schlesinger, though comparatively a young man, is not a native of this country. He was born in the city of Vienna, Austria, thirty-six years ago.

He has lived in America so long, however, and become so thoroughly assimilated in its growth that no one would hesitate for a moment to accept him as a typical exponent of the soil. His feelings, impulses and business methods are all purely American and nothing but his Hebrew lineage, traced along the river banks of the old world, is in the least suggestive of his foreign culture and nativity.

The father of Mr. Schlesinger stood high in the favor of the court, and held for seven years the honorable position of bodyguard to Franz Josef I, emperor of Austria. He was a man of courtly presence and of polished manners, and in this respect was the mirror of both the culture and fashion of that day. The ingrained sense of duty which characterized the father has happily descended to his son, and the bearing of the latter has at all times tended to the most refined and delicate sentiment of chivalry.

Mr. Schlesinger was scarcely more than nine years old when he came to this country in 1866. The war had just closed and the business of the country, after four years of sectional conflict, was just beginning to revive with a promising activity in which the growth and prosperity of the country were distinctly foreshadowed.

After receiving his education at Wyoming seminary, in Pennsylvania, Mr. Schlesinger began to lay the foundations of his business career. The natural instinct of his race for making and accumulating money impelled him in this direction, and nothing but a mercantile life was satisfactory to his taste or inclination.

About fifteen years ago, having just attained his majority, Mr. Schlesinger decided to cast his fortunes with the south and to solve the equation of a living among the foothills of Georgia. He had heard a great deal of this section of the country and reasoned that its future growth and development was an invitation to embrace the opportunity which it offered.

Accordingly, in 1878, he turned his face towards the gulf of Mexico and started for his future home in the south. His choice between the two sections was happily sealed by his marriage in 1881 to Miss Ella S. Cohen, a daughter of Colonel J. J. Cohen, of Rome, Ga., and one of the most lovable and cultured women of that city.

It was not until 1887 that Mr. Schlesinger began his mercantile career in Atlanta. Since that time he has risen by steady degrees until now he commands a leading position among the enterprising merchants of the city. As headquarters for candy and fancy goods, Mr. Schlesinger enjoys a wide patronage, and, with the approach of the Christmas holidays, he will take no minor part in the preparation for that eventful season of the year.

In his personal appearance Mr. Schlesinger

the debt of nature before acquiring the large credit, he has earned in a single week the good will of the entire community, and, by a well directed effort, has found a living passport into glory.

Mr. Schlesinger has been a resident of Atlanta for only six years, but he has made it his permanent location. Such enterprise as he has manifested in behalf of Brunswick cannot be unemployed and Atlanta will no doubt call upon him in the near future to serve her in the councils of the city.

ONLY A FEW RELICS

Left by Which to Identify the Dead at Battle Creek.

Battle Creek, Mich., October 21.—F. H. Smith's death at the Nichols Home last evening will probably be the last as a result of the horrible accident on the Grand Trunk railroad yesterday.

This morning found all the injured doing well. Even in cases where injuries are comparatively slight the railroad physicians will endeavor to keep their patients until they suffer no fatigue from traveling. J. S. Archbell, Thomas J. Monroe and W. A. Ryers have left for home, but it is not likely that any others will be permitted to leave before Monday.

A specially pathetic feature of the wreck is that many in the east, who had friends or relatives going to the fair, via the Grand Trunk yesterday, cannot for some time know whether they have been killed or not. A constant stream of inquiries poured into the telegraph office here since the wreck occurred. Thousands and thousands will not know the fate of friends until they return home. In cases where friends never return it can only be surmised whether they were burned or not, as identification cannot be made. The scenes of attempts at identifications have been changed from the morgue in the basement of Farley & Ranger's undertaking establishment to the office of Dr. G. Gillett, the coroner.

In a little back room of his office, are the relics of the wreck, that are apt to have anything particular to do with those who have perished. In the corner of this little room are twenty-six sacks. Each one of those sacks is labeled and neatly tied. In some cases small paper labels are employed. Instead of the paper sacks, on the table in the center of the room, are a number of charred relics that were found in the ruins that were on no particular body. It is thought that these may be able to satisfy those who have friends missing that were in the wreck.

Another One Identified.

Of the mangled bodies, No. 25, was identified by a friend today as that of E. R. Stringer, of Port Colbourne, Ont. L. Wilson, of Evanston, Ill., whose scorched hand bag was found in the debris, and who was supposed to have perished, telegraphs from home that he has arrived there with no further injury than a sprained foot. He left the car in which he was traveling before it was wrecked and so escaped death.

CONVICT GUARDS FIGHT.

A Bullet Goes Through a Man's Body and Wounds a Woman.

Elberton, Ga., October 21.—(Special.)—J. J. Sayer is in jail here charged with assault with intent to murder T. L. Johnson. Both were guards at W. H. Mattox's convict camp. Sayers is a one-armed man and Johnson became involved in a dispute, when Johnson struck Sayers, knocking him out the door. Sayers recovered, drew his pistol and shot Johnson through the body just above the hips. The bullet passed on and entered the shoulder of one of the women convicts. Sayers then left the stockade and was followed by Johnson to the gate, who fired two shots at Sayers, one ball going through his hat. It is thought that Johnson's wound is not necessarily fatal.

She Doesn't Need a Description.

From The Atchison Globe.

A pretty girl in a pretty dress, like soda water, can't be described.

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there passed over 100 in one night.

J. E. SIMPSON, Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

POSTELL'S SCHEME

For the Education of the People of Atlanta.

HE ADVOCATES \$10,000 A YEAR

For the Purpose of Sending Representative Citizens Abroad to Gather in Ideas Upon Which Atlanta Might Build.

Ten thousand dollars a year for the education of the men upon whom the progress of the city rests.

That is the scheme which Mr. Steve Postell is now engaged upon elaborating. Visionary as it may seem at first, yet



MR. S. W. POSTELL.

Mr. Postell brings to its support such an array of argument that the plan is bound to attract attention.

The other day, Hon. Frank Rice stopped a prominent citizen upon the corner of Broad and Alabama streets and began telling him what wonderful things he had seen at the world's fair. As Mr. Rice grew eloquent in his tone, telling of things which had not been noticed by other visitors to the great show, Mr. Postell came up, and listened attentively.

Mr. Postell's Idea.

Finally, when Mr. Rice went away, Mr. Postell said:

"I have been thinking of a scheme which would do more than anything else to build up the city, and which would make Atlanta the metropolitan center of the world." Immediately his listeners became all attention, and asked him to unfold his plan. "I believe," said he, "that the city should appropriate \$10,000 annually for the purpose of sending its citizens off on tours of inspection. I am firmly convinced that the visit of Frank Rice to Chicago will mean thousands of dollars to the city."

When pressed for the reasons leading him to this opinion, Mr. Postell went on:

"We spend thousands of dollars every year in educating children, and then rest satisfied under the belief that we have fulfilled our duty. To that idea I take exception. When you have educated the child you have only just entered upon the work of building up the citizenship which is to make the city great. In this era, when invention travels on lightning wings, and when we have scarce seen an improvement before it is replaced by something better, we have to be alert, or we will be left in the race. I say again that \$10,000 set aside every year for the education of the public men of the city would be money well spent. My plan would be briefly this: Through some agency, which could easily be established, I would select a certain number of citizens who are identified with and tied up in the city, and send them off in different directions, to learn how different things are carried on. I would send some of them to the large cities to learn that which is new about municipal government. I would send others to the great trade centers to learn the ins and outs of their business methods. I would select two or three intelligent mechanics, the same number of teachers, tradesmen, contractors and representatives of every interest which enters into the building up of the city, and sending them off to places where they could learn something, with the instruction to spy out the land, to learn the secrets of success elsewhere, and coming back to give to the public the benefit of what they have discovered. Of course, these people would gain a personal interest in what they had found. Since their work all goes into the city anyhow, I would not regard that as an objection. Finally, they would be teachers for all their neighbors, gathering here in Atlanta all the ideas which have developed elsewhere."

The Plan Will Grow in Favor.

"I am satisfied," continued Mr. Postell, "that the more my plan is studied the more it will commend itself to the public approval. I would not take \$25 for what I have just learned from Mr. Rice. Just imagine, if you can, a dozen observant men like Mr. Rice sent abroad every year, coming back laden with information which would be of untold benefit to the city, in every line of public and private effort. These men, multiplying every year, bringing to Atlanta the latest improvements and inventions, as well as the latest ideas of the world, would become an advisory council in whose knowledge the rest of the people would have implicit confidence. This plan would do away with the necessity of sending off for experts every time we wanted to make some little change in business or in public affairs. The man who will carry this scheme through the city council, and inaugurate the sending of representative men and women abroad to work for Atlanta will deserve a monument, which should be placed on the site of the artesian well."

SOMETHING UNUSUAL, as a medicine, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

And, because of that, there's something unusual in the way of selling it. Where every other medicine of its kind only promises, this is guaranteed.

It fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It's the only guaranteed remedy for every disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood. Dyspepsia, Biliousness, the most stubborn Skin, Scalp and Scrofulous affections, even Consumption (or Lung-Scrofula) in its earliest stages, all are cured by it.

It purifies and enriches the blood, rouses every organ into beautiful action, and restores strength and vigor in but a few days. It builds up the system, cures all Scrofulous children, or to invigorate and brace up the system after Grippe, pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrating ailments. Nothing can equal the "Discovery."

You pay only for the good you get.

Pure Georgia Corn Whisky, old and new, very old Peach and Apple Brandies. The R. M. Rose Co., 12 Marietta St.

Patience suffering is no virtue if there be a remedy.

Beecham's Pills

positively cure Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache. Why endure continued Martyrdom?

"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

What a Depth of Thought in These Few Words.

How Often and With What Sadness Do We Quote Them.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED persons suffering from indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, etc., can be cured by the use of Beecham's Pills. These pills are the result of the most scientific and successful methods that we alone can claim to have discovered. They are the only pills that cure all the disorders of men who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impatient. The scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, leading to the failure of the family, can be cured by the use of Beecham's Pills. They are the only pills that cure all the disorders of men who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impatient. The scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, leading to the failure of the family, can be cured by the use of Beecham's Pills.

us to GUARANTEE to get cured at the hands of other specialists, and physicians.

REMEMBER, that there is hope for YOU. Consult us, either, as you may WASTE VALUABLE TIME. Obtain our treatment at once. BEWARE of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—so low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. Free consultation at the office or by mail. Each patient treated gets the advantage of special study and experience, and a specialty is made in some very severe cases. A standing bona fide guarantee is given to every purchaser. It sells at \$2 per single bottle, or three bottles for \$5. Madame A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the only remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the name of Madame A. Ruppert and sealed with red seal and glass stopper. Manufactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent at

JACOBS' PHARMACY

Cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga. and—distributors—

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at once. Out-pain, Book with testimonials sent FREE. Write to Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga. Office 1015 Whitehall St.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day. Soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and nerve. Brains and loins ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, brain power, when falling or weak of the body enlarged and strength added. Features of shyness and crossness, regain your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early rising, late rising, nervousness, don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be misled by cheap imitations. Let us show you that medical science and business honor have never been so far apart. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 200 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have been appointed agents of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and that the office of said company has been removed from 545 Equitable building to No. 22 Inman building.

HARRY L. ENGLISH & CO.

TRADemark

CURE YOURSELF!

Attention! With Gonorrhea, Gleet, Whites, Spermatorrhea, etc., you can cure yourself in a few days without the aid of a doctor. Non-poisonous and guaranteed not to stricture. The Eastern American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co., CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

PRICE 50 CENTS

PATIENT SUFFERING

is no virtue if there be a remedy.

Beecham's Pills

positively cure Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache. Why endure continued Martyrdom?

"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

What a Depth of Thought in These Few Words.

How Often and With What Sadness Do We Quote Them.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED persons suffering from indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, etc., can be cured by the use of Beecham's Pills. These pills are the result of the most scientific and successful methods that we alone can claim to have discovered. They are the only pills that cure all the disorders of men who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impatient. The scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, leading to the failure of the family, can be cured by the use of Beecham's Pills.

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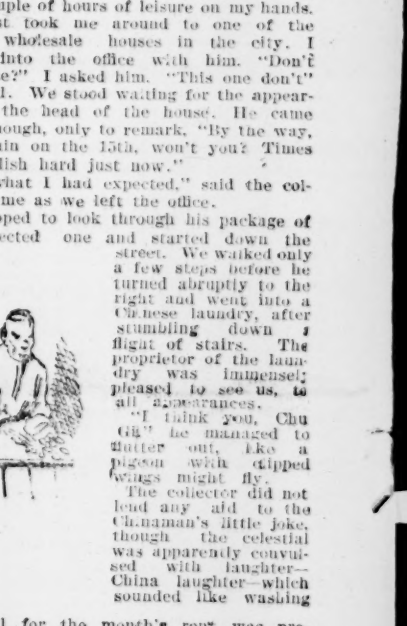
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Marietta S



1 for the month's north sea map

noticed that it was already late. The Chinese man took it, placed it between leaves and hid it from him and left the room with a money sack in his hands. He took the sack to his counter, tumbled the silver and counted it. He judged to be from \$750 to \$800 silver and greenbacks. He counted the silver dollars.

"What I wanted to show you," said Peter, "you see how that business is hard times and stood me off. The money but you can't make it possible. The Chinese man knows that he isn't up to date he will be fired out of his seat and some of the outstand men and the Chinese; indigulous keepers are the worst."

Calhoun has to deal with all sorts of human nature in all the walks and occasionally he meets with a partner.

Johnson or two ago a negro girl out of the woman's waiting room of the courtroom in answer to the of Kalsomne Cherry.

"You judge," she announced peevishly, "one of her long 'wrens' of hair."

"Yourself," muttered Uncle Jumble.

"A white man," said Kalsomne in reply, "you need a lawyer, you know."

The crowd in the courtroom sighed, then inquired of Miss Cherry the presence in the recorder's court.

"You me, judge," pleaded the girl, "fo 'em. Dat 'pos to be trash on 'Sippi' bottom's 'allers t'lar t'lar jug me."

An effort was made to locate "Sippi" Johnson, but it was to no avail. The recorder cross-examined Kalsomne, and finally she was accused of exceeding words. Judge Johnson announced that he would have to fine her.

"Ed the you are and."

"Dat's all right, judge," interrupted Kaley, "don't sit yerself to sit back on 'em slow, you hear, fine."

Johnson escorted her back to the room and a fine of \$10 and cost was deposited her name.

J. H.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

indigestion, sick and nervous head-
dizziness, constipation, malaria
the grip.
Weakness, sick and nervous head-
dizziness, nervousness and heart
trouble Lemon Elixir.
For natural and thorough organic
cure take Lemon Elixir.
Lemon Elixir is prepared
from fresh juice of lemons combined
with vegetable liver tonics and ca-
stleberry and S1 bottles at drugists.
Only by Dr. H. Mozley, At-
tending Physician.

O. JONES'S FINE STABLES.
No. 1 at 41 South Forsyth Street.
First-class livery of every description
at O. Jones. The finest horses and
wheeled vehicles. Everything new,
cheap in the south for boarding
and special terms. Wedding and fu-
neral a specialty. oct21-1m

Beecham's Pills with a drink of

NEW SHOE STORE.
No. 100 North Main Street.
Shoes, of Baltimore, Will Open a
This City About November 1st.
The shoe will be sold in Atlanta by
a direct to the consumers on or
about the 1st of November. Wait for our opening
at the corner of Chastain and Adler, man-
aging the shoe store, adjoining Eisman

Marietta S

The Number of Alleged Burglars Behind
the Bars to Be Tried This Term.
The Larry Hill Forgery Case.

Some of the Other Cases.

THE BURNING OF CASSVILLE, GA.

Written for The Constitution

husband and went into a cellar for a few days. After that time they had been informed that the yankees would shell the town that night. The little crowd, terrified by the stories they had heard of the treatment of the negroes and children were treated by the enemy with kindness in their hands, and still more terrified by the continuous roar of cannon, which lasted until nearly midnight, went, after hours of waiting, to the shelter of the trenches. The first morning footsteps. Two federal soldiers appeared at the door, and were met with pleading and tears for mercy. An officer, Colonel Colbar, came into the room and told them to remain in their quarters, and that they were to stay at home, and they should not be molested unless they were found giving information to the rebels. "In that event," said he, "you will be shot."

When these good people reached their homes

When these good people reached their homes

If You Want to You May Read Between
the Lines—Do You Recognise the
Characters?

The dog seemed to think it an excellent deal, and the cat thanked him with tears in her green eyes. A day was settled upon, and the three bade each other au revoir,

nual classes and private lessons. Kindly
 apply Mondays, Wednesdays and Satur-
 days, 25 Washington street, opposite St.
 Philip's church.
 oct15-sun-wed-fri-sun

The Atlanta Constitution
 is printed with Geo. Mather's Sons' News Ink.
 A full line of these celebrated inks, black and
 colored, at factory prices, may be had from
 W. C. Dodson Printer's Supply Co., 23 E.
 Mitchell st., Atlanta, Ga. sept27 wed sun if



A FEW SAMPLE PRICES

Alcock's Tonic Plasters	10c
Alie and Leaf	20c bottle, \$2 dozen
Allen's Lung Balm	75c
Allen's Mrs. Hair Restorer	75c
Antimigraine	75c
Asperient, Tarrant's	75c
Astounding	10c and 50c
Ayer's Ague Cure	75c
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	60c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	75c
Ayer's Pills	34c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	75c
Bach's Eucalypti, Horstford's	34c
Beecham's Pills	17c
Benson's Caprine Plasters	17c
Beecham's German Syrup	8 and 10c
Beef, Wine and Iron	25, 50 and 75c
Bromo Soda	25 and 50c
Brown's Injection	75c
Brown's Jamaica Ginger	70 and 85c
Brown's Iron Bitters	17c
Brown's Bronchial Remedy	65c
Bronchitis	25, 50 and 75c
Brown's Youth, Laird's	75c
Brachyline	75c
Butter Color	10, 18, 25 and 50c
Botanic Blood Balm	75c
Castor, Friction's	75c
Celeryna	75c
Carver's Little Liver Pills	75c
Carver's Nerve Pills	14c
Carver's Iron Pills	75c
Coccy's Vitriolized Phos.	75c
Cuticura Resolvent	75c
Cuticura Ointment	75c
Coccy's Van Houten's	35 and 50c
Cologne, Jacobs' Fragrant	Large Bottle, 18c
Carbolated Camelline	75c
Cour's Eucaly	75c
Chloister's Penicillin Pills	\$1.00
David's Pain Killer	17, 35 and 50c
Diamond Dyes, for pageage	75c
James' Malt Whisky	8c
Dr. J. C. E. Balm	75c
Extract Root, Arum's	25 and 50c
Eye Wash, Jacobs' Golden	75c
Fellow's Hypophosphites	75c
Golden Specific, James'	\$2.50
Green's Nervine	75c
Gelatin, Cooper's and Cox's	75c
Glycerine jelly and roses	75c
Grease Paints, all colors	75c
Hall's Catarrh Cure	75c
Hanging Tea	17c
Hartman's Wizard Oil	35 and 50c
Harger's Iron Tonic	75c
Harter's Liver Pills	75c
Harter's Wild Cherry Bitters	75c
Hartman's Lactaria	75c
Harrison's Laxative	75c
Heavy's Carbolic Salve	75c
Herr's Olive Ointment	75c
Herr's Stomach Bitters	75c
Huxley's Water	75c
Hersland's Magnesia	75c
Hyaloline	75c
Red-Ache, Preston's	75c
Hindervens	75c
Honey of Tar	18 and 25c
Imperial Granum	60c and \$1
Jacob's Intestine Rubile	15c
Javine's Alternative	65c
Jayne's Expectoant	75c
Jelly	75c
Liquid Beef	40 and 75c
James' Family Medicines	15, 25 and 75c
Lactated Food	75c
Liquid Bread	75c
Lactine	75c
Naigill's Orange Blossom	67c
Mellin's Food	37 and 50c
Mellin's Glycerine	75c
Morse's Indian Root Pills	15c
Nestle's Infant Food	75c
Nutrient's Food	75c
Parker's Hair Balm	35 and 75c
Pinckham's Compound	75c
Pinckham's Blood Purifier	75c
Pierce's Medical Prescription	60c
Pierce's Golden Medical Favority	75c
Pierce's Pellets	75c
Phillips's Cod Liver Oil	35 and 65c
Piso's Consumption Cure	75c
Piso's Compound	75c
Quinine, Foss's & Weightman's	50c and 75c
Radway's Ready Relief	75c
Reck's Under Eye and Ears	50 and 65c
Root Beer, Hire's	18c
Royal Germetizer	67c
Resolvent	75c
Sage's Catarrh Cure	75c
Salvation Oil	75c
Scammon's Liver Medicine	10 and 15c
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	60c
Sherrill's Consumption Cure	75c
Smith's Cough Drops	4 and 8c
Swift's Specific	25c
Smith's Eucaly	75c
Swift's Sarsaparilla	34 and 50c
Swift's Dyspepsia Remedy	75c
Tait's Liver Pills	12c
Terrine	75c
Tongaline	75c
Vaseline	5, 10 and 25c
Viola Cream	75c
Wampee's Cod Liver Oil	65c
Warner's Safe Cure	75c
Warner's Nervine	35 and 40c
Warner's Rheumatic Cure	75c
Wiley's Compound Tansy Pills	\$1.00
Wright's Pills	75c
Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine	60c
Witch Hazel, Jacobs'	75c
Yam	put in bottle
Hoffman's Anodyne	put in bottle
Morphine, P. & W. ounce bottle	2.50
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Mustard, English	put in bottle
Paracetamol	put in bottle
Salt, Epsom	put in bottle
Soda, Bicarbonate, best	put in bottle
Spirit of Lavender	put in bottle
Coursey's Aromatic Pepsin	put in bottle
Glycerine	put in bottle
Salicylic Acid	put in bottle
Bismuth	put in bottle
Hops	ounce
Calciferic Lime	ounce
Potassium, Bromide	ounce
Spirits Turpentine	put in bottle
Terpineol	put in bottle
Laudanum, full strength	put in bottle

Thursday

ner Peachtree and Mariette Streets

AUTUMN DAYS AND MATRIMONY.

THEY SEEM TO GO HAND IN HAND.

Many Notable Marriages in Georgia
During the Past Week.

The Production of "Egyptia" Will Be One
of Great Interest—Notes and News
of Interest to Society.

The question of the coming wraps has kept the fashionable woman guessing and investigating ever since she put down her carpets and had a fire made in her living room.

She has sat over the fire all the morning thinking about this subject as she busied her hands with a bit of embroidery, and in the afternoon she has put on her soft autumn felt hat with its smart wings and gone out cloakless to search for the garment she sorely needs. She has read and been told that coats were to be in the ascendant this season, but when she goes to look at them she can't reconcile the idea of having their sleeves crush the glory of the big ones that give distinctive style to her best walking frock. She picks her brows over the beautiful soft garments with their smart shoulder capes and fur trimmings and then turns to the capes equally as pretty, but just a little undesirable because capes were so universally approved last season.

And so it will be with her until the frosty days compel her to a decision, and then if she is a sensible woman who prefers comfort to novelty she will purchase a cape or have one made to match her best tailor-made gown.

She can have a coat, too, for that matter, but she will find it comfortable only with the simple belted in blouse waists that she wears with her every-day walking skirt.

The best coat to get for this purpose is a simple one of fine, smooth-faced cloth well cut and tailored. A coat of this kind will look stylish more than one season and is an eminently comfortable and lady-like garment worn over the costume mentioned.

But the cape must and will hold its own as long as the big sleeves obtain, and these wraps seem the essential coverings for the rich materials now in vogue, for a cape goes along with a castle and a tent in its royal suggestions.

Hamlet did all his melancholy musing in a cape of black satin and capes were the mantles spread by courtiers at the feet of queens. Therefore from very courtesy to history the woman of fashion, who chooses this manner of covering, must have it as costly as her purse can afford. An ermine cape is the highest degree of cloaked grandeur to which the fine de siècle woman can aspire, and if she is fortunate enough to have had grandmothers addicted to such queenly furs she may use them just as they are with perfect surety of being in the fashion, for the tippets with their round collars and long tails, worn during the last ermine epoch are just the wraps worn by the modern belle with her handsome white and black gown.

She can also use the great ermine muff inherited from the grandmother-belle of 1830, for just such quaint affairs are being shown by fashionable furriers.

Ermine is used, too, very effectively for deep collars, revers and collarettes to capes and coats of black velvet or satin and the combination is luxurious and elegant in the extreme.

The short tippet styles with their long plastrons are also carried out in cloth and satin. A very elegant one for early autumn wear has a V shaped yoke reaching almost to the waist line, back and front. This is ornamented with double shoulder ruffles, the lower ones graduating in front into the plastrons, which are edged with deep jet fringe reaching almost to the bottom of the skirt. These two straight lines of cloth, falling from bust to hem, give height and slenderness to stout people, but there is neither dignity nor comfort in dress decoration that dangles at all times and is sure to fly wildly about at the will of bores in windy seasons.

The collarettes being shown in the shop windows now will form quite a feature in autumn and winter wraps, and will serve as a stylish finish to the simple coats or capes one has left over from last season. With their jaunty designs and trimmings of jet and lace they seem a most intelligent expression of feminine daintiness and grace. If a woman who hasn't a great amount to spend for such ever varying fads of dress, possessed cleverness about designing and sewing, she can make one of these collarettes with very little trouble and half the expense of the ready-made ones.

The easiest shapes for the home milliner are those made simply of many rows of lace or ruching, and there are others with deep violet yokes and high rolling collars that are not very difficult for clever fingers to fashion.

The black and white idea shows in those airy collarettes featuring round yokes of black net whose frills are edged with white baby ribbon.

Not Unprejudiced.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Foreman—Why don't you vote as the rest of us have? You can't help but see that if ever a man was entitled to a divorce this one is.

Obstinate Juror—Yes, mabe he is, but if that there woman gits her divorce I hev it on good authority that she intends to try and marry me, and I ain't takin' no sich chances.

Put away your sunflowers, ye worshippers of Oscar Wilde, for the aesthetic poet will have no more of that coarse, honest garden disk of ebony and gold. The gentian is his present favorite and if you asked him why I am sure he would give you some cryptic reply concerning its outward innocence and inward poison that would make you feel as if you were reading his witticisms as depicted by Truth. But, seriously, though Oscar Wilde did do a great deal for American homes with his sunflower and lilacs and peacock feathers that twined themselves through the labyrinth of his talk on art, dress and household decoration. He did teach his hearers that plush furniture and cheap lace curtains were not the essential foundations for the making of a parlor, and he did succeed in reminding the family Bible and the album from the parlor table and placing a vase of flowers there instead. He did some dreadful things, too, but they were the necessary results of the sudden transition from plush furniture to artistic simplicity. He set every girl in the country to darning and decorating in a way that was horrible to all beholders and he demanded the entire housework population of America of their tails to adorn the houses and the persons of her women ad libitum and nauseum. Still he did good. It was long after he departed from America, however, that his followers began to look about them calmly and lay hold of his meaning in a way that made his advent a real, though hidden blessing at this time. Then they took down lots of the catails and the fenth-

ers and stopped darning and began to see that aesthetic art decoration meant quiet elegance and refined beauty.

How She Liked Him Best.

From Moe and Drama.

Caruthers—I noticed when I came through the dining room that you have had Towser made into a hearth rug.

Miss Breezy—Yes, I prefer his bark to his bite.

A Useful Member.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Wickwire—The idea. Here is a story in the paper about a woman suing for \$10,000 for the loss of only a thumb.

Mr. Wickwire—Perhaps it was the thumb she kept her husband under.

Just now the subject of house furnishing, decorating, etc., is a very interesting one to the women who wish to brighten up and modernize rooms a little worn by the use of years as well as to those who have fresh new homes to furnish. The neat, dainty, artistic housewife never allows her house to drift into the innocent desuetude of old-fashioned looks. She buys at the beginning the very best large pieces of furniture that her purse can afford, making a careful study of the designs, so that they may look neither grotesque nor too ornate after the use of several years. These handsome things she keeps always and if her children and their children have

TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY.



MISS ORLINE ARNOLD LOWREY, OF BIRMINGHAM.

any real sentiment and good taste in their souls they will keep them also. These things do not give a tawdry, out-of-date look to a house. It is the little things, the decorations, the hangings, the picture frames and the wall paper which does this and the woman who keeps her house fresh must have a constant lookout for these matters.

If her drawing room, her library, dining room and hall are frescoed in the very best taste by a first-class artist she can easily afford to allow them to remain for six or eight years, but the bedrooms with their papered walls and inexpensive hangings are the apartments that must needs be frescoed every two or three years by new paper, new shades, new cretonne, etc. A number of celebrated English artists delight in designing patterns for wall paper, cretonne, upholstery and drapery stuffs and some of these beautiful designs are finding their way to America. William Morris is quite the leader in these artistic matters and he receives immense sums from the wall paper and fabric manufacturers for his designs. He uses the most daring ideas in the combination of colors with a charming effect. One of his favorite ideas is the mingling of green and blue, and all shades of brown and yellow and great favor with him. His styles just suit the dignified magnificence of the fine old English mansions that have been acquainted with many generations of decorative artists.

The tapestries for hallways of his designs are uniquely rich and beautiful, and if one uses anything from him at all in a room it becomes a necessity to take everything else out and make the apartment Morrisian in every detail, for Morris paper, curtains or carpets will consent to look harmonious with anything save their own kind.

The English idea of having the bedroom hung with paper whose design harmonizes with the cretonne portieres and upholstery is a most charming one that is finding great favor here. It is a lovely idea to carry out the spirit of a room in this way through every detail and with all the lovely china for toilet use and the pretty draperies, etc., the matter is easy to accomplish. I saw, for instance, recently a girl's room given over absolutely to the pansy spirit. The side walls were a very deep solid cream and the frieze was frescoed of pansy garlands looped with gold ribbons.

The cream muslin curtains were worked with a border of pansies outlined in blue silk, and the bed was upholstered in blue silk, whose cream white ground was scattered with the flowers of thought. The portieres cutting off the two closets, the long cedar chest for dresses, the big, sleepy hollow chair and deep, delicious lounge were all upholstered in cretonne in a pansy pattern and the washstand set and all the toilet articles on the dressing table were of Minton china, decorated in tiny pansy blossoms.

A carnation room is lovely for a boudoir or a dairy tea room of a young girl. A beautiful apartment carrying out this idea was done recently for the daughter of a northern millionaire. The walls were hung in china crepe embroidered in carnations and laid in folds over a ground of pink silk. The lucky owner of this fairy-like place adores the spicy pink and the living presence of these carnations are to be found in the great mass of these blossoms which fill the bowl upon her espertoire.

A chrysanthemum bedroom is a beauty and the idea is an easy one to carry out, for one can pick up quantities of lovely Japanese china and silk in that desecrated, then, too, chrysanthemums are so decorative upon bed covers, dressing tables, baronets, curtains, etc. They are easy to do, too, and one can find dozens of lovely designs to choose from in the linen stores.

With the coming of every year season, the subject of dancing has as fresh an interest for its devotees as it possessed when they were children. It is a great gift to dance well, and dancing well means to keep up with every new wrinkle in the matter of steps and figures. It is true that waltzing is the main meaning of dancing, but the girl or man who contents himself with the sole knowledge of the waltz will find himself very much out of

it at Germans, cotillions and even these small and early dances that follow a dinner or a reception. Every season ushers in its new dancing, and the general scheme of the dancing of the moment is kindly marked throughout as to time and fashion.

The dancing teachers of Gotham declare that the tempo this year will be slower, but many of the new dances will suggest the staidness of the minuet. Among the new dances, the Tuxedo lancers will be a great favorite, and there are many pretty figures in it.

The "windmill figure," so called, is the prettiest. Instead of giving the right hand to partner in the grand right-and-left, as in the old lancers, the gentlemen give right hands across, and go round in the center. The ladies go round the outside in the opposite direction, and meet them half way. Then they come to places. The ladies now go in center and the gentlemen go on the outside; head couples face out in order and take three slides to the right. Gentlemen pass behind, and all balance once forward and back. All pass partners again with three slides and balance forward and back. Then ladies turn to the right and gentlemen to the left. All march and stop in opposite places to where the march commenced.

In this march there are four lines moving, two of ladies and two of gentlemen. Gentlemen now pass outside of ladies, then

rose time in Washington and this means that a world of magical beauty was lavished upon the apartments and verandas of this handsome southern home. Blossoms, indeed, were the only flowers used and these were arranged with more elegant taste than I have ever seen them. Instead of being bunched upon mantels and fireplaces, as with in a short space, they were arranged in tall cases and handsome bowls and placed in every possible place where their loveliness could be displayed.

The wide console, with its gilded pillars, was enclosed and draped with white with electricity and Japanese lanterns. Upon the white hangings were caught garlands of wild saulax intertwined with roses, while many easy seats half screened by graceful palms and arranged with rugs and divans made lovely places for tea-fetes.

Entering the hallway, the scene was bewildering in its beauty. The first impression was through the many red roses bunched about the tables and toward amid the vines half-concealing the punch bowl beneath the vine-draped stairway. In the drawing room on the left the radiant, couer de rose gave the keynote to the decorations. There clusters of sunset roses kept beneath the soft light steaming through rose-colored shades. The walls were hung with Japanese bamboo vine and upon the mantel were the roses filled with Katherine Mermets and Madame Camille that would have put mere hothouse blossoms to shame. The same radiant flowers adorned all the tables and niches in the room.

But of more interest than the beautiful drawing room and hallway was the one doorway on the left, whose curtain was of white silk covered with beige roses. When the veil of mist and fragrance was drawn aside by the ushers and the guest were hidden to enter the picture whose pure loveliness arose in reverent silence before them, was one never to be forgotten.

The wedding party stood in a semi-circle at the end of the room, framed in by three white rose-twined arches defined by three semi-circles of white tapers. The white flowers, the soft effluence from these myriad tapers and the luxurious profusion of white roses about the room was just the setting for a bride who was a rose-woman in queenly beauty.

Upon her all eyes dwelt as she stood to right her foot, for it was she who by right of nature, as well as by right of occasion, was the human incarnation of her surroundings. To say that she was in white and wore orange blossoms is a trifle fact to the reality and individual elegance of her attire. Her gown was of rich white silk in a more effect of graceful, puffed-ke waves. The skirt was simply made and the bodice, which was cut round, displayed the marvelous beauty of her alabaster shoulders. The trimming was a delicate bertha of priceless lace, headed by a half-inch band of pearl edging. The very full, puffed sleeves reaching to the elbow completed the quaint effect of a perfect gown, and bride roses in a large bouquet were the flowers which she carried. The veil which fell over the flawless beauty of her face was gracefully arranged upon her dark tresses with a wreath of orange blossoms. In a rose-woman's bosoms sparkled a diamond star, the gift of the groom.

On the left hand stood her maid of honor, Miss Clara Winbery, who looked as daintily pretty as a Watteau figure, in a gown of white organdie with big sleeves and deep ruffles about the round neck. She carried white roses.

The four bridesmaids wore organdies in that perfect shade of primrose yellow which keeps its good tone by gassing, and their bouquets were Marchal Neil roses. This color was a particularly happy selection for all four of these young women. Miss Hattie Phinizy's dark eyes and hair and rich coloring was charmingly enhanced by this shade and it was extremely becoming to Miss Julia Rader's brilliant brunette beauty. Mrs. John J. Hill, always a notably handsome and stylish woman, was quickly and exquisite in her yellow gown, with its soft frills, and Miss Kate Venus was redolent and picturesque.

The economy was performed by Rev. Joseph Cross, and was solemn and beautiful. Besides the ladies included in the attendants, there were a number from a distance who received a great deal of admiration, and, indeed, the entire Masonic party, by appearance and handsome looks, fulfilled all the pleasant things one hears of Mason society.

Miss Leah Dunlap was at her very handsomest in an elegant white and gold-striped silk, whose cut and style displayed the queenly beauty of her figure. This gown was cut out of the shoulder, which were trimmed around with yellow chiffon, caught with knots of yellow silk roses.

All the intensity of Miss Emma Wise's oriental beauty was brought out by a costume of white and blue brocade, trimmed with elegant lace.

Miss Ida Mangham looked like a Duchess de Brabant rose in a fresh frock, any little frock of pink silk mill.

Miss Bessie Walker was as white and pure-looking as an amaranth on lily in a gown of white organdie with simple elegance.

Miss Catherine was adorned in a grey costume of white silk and turquoise-blue velvet most becoming to her bright, petite style.

Mrs. Frouther, who chaperoned the Masonic party, was very elegant in a gown of time of yellow silk and duchesse lace, with superb diamond ornaments.

Among the Washington people, the bride's mother deserves first mention, for she was the handsomest matron present. She wore an elegant black silk, trimmed with lace and jet, and her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Wilkes Sanders was strikingly handsome in white silk and pearls.

Miss Elizabeth Lyson wore a beautiful white and gold silk with chiffon trimming, most becoming to her picturesque Italian style of beauty.

Mrs. Henry Colley was stylish and lovely in blue and white silk and turquoise-blue velvet.

Miss Katie Keume was bewitchingly pretty in a simple gown of white silk and chiffon.

The supper was served in the dining room, which was brilliant with many lights and fragrant with roses. The round table at which the bride's party sat was laden with roses and beautifully laid cakes. Many magnificent presents were received.

At 11 o'clock the bride donned her traveling gown and bid adieu to her friends, and their hearty good wishes and farewells.

Miss Ellie Pope is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pope. Her father is one of the most successful planters in Wilkes county and a gentlemanly, handsome, aristocratic and elegant. Her mother is a daughter of the late Mark A. Cooper, one of the most prominent and wealthy men in Georgia. From both parents she inherits beauty, refinement and gentle blood. She entered southern society a few seasons ago and has been a reigning belle throughout this state. She is justly considered one of the greatest beauties in the entire South and she has been celebrated personally and generally enough to turn the head of almost any girl, but her nature is one strong, womanly and sensible and she possesses all the fine traits that will make her a sweet and loving wife in the highest sense of the word.

Mr. Wimberly is a young Mason lawyer, who, since he began the practice of his profession some years ago, has steadily risen in his profession. He is honest and upright and by all who know him and he has a host of genuine friends who love him for his splendid many nature and cordial sincerity.

The marriage scene, indeed, an appropriate and beautiful one and the wedding was one forever to be remembered for its elegance and splendid southern grace and hospitality.

Among those present from a distance on the wedding list were: E. S. Hugger, Esq., R. M. Hodges, R. C. Jordan, Stewart D. Jones, Howard M. Smith, W. M. Hallam, Ellis M. Talbot, J. C. Naper, Mason, Ga.; Percy Adams, Atlanta, Ga.; H. E. Taylor, Albany; R. U. Thomson, Madison; Judge C. C.

Continued on Seventh Page.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

Prices Knocked Into a Cocked Hat!

DOWN AT

REGENSTEIN'S---S
R---REGENSTEIN'S

MILLINERY AND CLOAKS

Sold away below the prices asked by other houses in the city. The people of Atlanta CANNOT be humbugged. They look around before they buy, and invariably wind up at our Mammoth Cloak and Millinery Parlors. Our Mr. S. Regenstein is off for New York tonight to join our resident buyer in the selection of Capes and Jackets and Millinery Goods.

Fifty beautiful Plush Capes arrived Saturday, and we will receive new goods by express every day next week.

FOR TOMORROW WE OFFER:

500 Infants' Caps, worth 25c, at 14c.
500 Children's Caps, worth 50c, at 29c.
100 Infants' Cloaks, worth \$1.75, at 98c.
400 Children's Cashmere Cloaks, actual value \$3, to go at \$1.73.

Underwear Below Cost.

We are "dropping" this department—need the space for millinery and cloaks. Infants, Children and Misses' stock of Merino Vests divided into seven lots.

1 lot Infants' Merino Vests at 10c.
1 lot Children's Merino Vests at 15c.
1 lot Ribbed Vests, all sizes, worth 33c, at 18c.
Other lots at 20c, 25c, 39c and 49c. These prices represent 50c on the dollar values.
300 ladies' Ribbed Vests, actual value 98c, sale price 59c.
265 ladies' Ribbed Vests, true value \$1.23, closing out at 73c.
1 lot ladies' Ribbed Pants to match above \$1.23 Vests, at 73c.

Don't Miss This Great Sale,

Of Children's Jackets; sizes run from 2 years up to 14 years, in all colors, styles and combinations.

250 navy blue Keefeer Jackets, worth \$1.75, at 98c.
300 tan and gray, all wool, medium weights, at \$1.25.
550 Jackets for misses, all wool, all colors, all makes, easily worth \$2.75, to go at \$1.48.

185 Misses' Jackets, nicely trimmed in braid, etc., correct styles, at \$1.75.

The cream of the lots, worth \$3 to \$4, this sale \$1.98 and \$2.25, respectively.

Lace Novelties.

Collarettes in black and white and solid black at 65c, 75c, 85c, 98c and up.

New Veilings.

Another large shipment of "Loie Fuller" Veils to be sold at 29c.

Kid Gloves.

A big drive in Kid Gloves while they last.

20 dozen tan and black Mosquitos, 8-button length, all sizes, at 89c.
1 lot black and dressed Kid, Foster & Hook, sizes 6 to 7 only, the \$1 quality, at 69c.

4-button black and tan Dressed Kid Gloves, all sizes, at 75c.
In Stock: Complete line ladies, misses and children's Cashmere Gloves.

RIBBON! 500 bolts No. 12 to 30, all silk and a rainbow of colors, at 10c yard.

Silk Beaver Sailors

For Monday only, all colors, at 75c.

Choice of 135 dozen English Felt Hats, in leading shapes, at 65c.
100 dozen assorted fancy Feathers, Wings, etc., 25c, worth double.
More Cloaks Arrive while this "ad." is being compounded. Herk they are: Genuine Walker Seal Plush Capes, tipped with Martin, Mine and French Seal Furs, with umbrella capes and storm collars, at \$19.50, worth \$30.

High grade Novelty Jackets, made up in Kersey, Clay Worsted and Hop-Sacking, in tan, gray, blue and black, with the new Columbian and Umbrella Capes, with and without storm collars; other houses ask \$22.50 and \$25 for the same article; our price \$14.98.

Misses' Gretchen's with Butterfly and Umbrella Capes, entirely new, in all the newest weaves; just marked them off at prices from \$6 to \$12.

It costs you nothing and you are treated politely, so come and have a look around in our Mammoth Cloak and Millinery Parlors. All are cordially invited.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

P. S.—
We give special attention to MAIL ORDERS.

J. REGENSTEIN
40 Whitehall Street.

P. S.—Individual orders taken for exclusive makes in CAPES AND JACKETS. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

WOMAN'S WORK

Now the Study of Georgia
Statesmanship.

WHAT THE NORMAL SCHOOL IS DOING.
A Graphic Story of a Great
Undertaking.

GIVING THE GIRLS A CHANCE

To Become Self-Sustaining and Independent.



Milledgeville, Ga., October 21.—(Special.) The marshaled forces of the greatest army of modern times laid down their arms a generation ago to bind in sweet and hopeful accord the interests of every section of the American union. When Lee linked his name with the college founded by Washington, saying to his defeated soldiers: "I shall devote myself now to training young men to do their duty in life," he sounded the keynote of the splendid post-bellum civilization of the southern sisterhood of states.

Southern women, following in the footsteps of the venerated leader of the confederate forces, set about teaching not only young men, but young women as well, "to do their duty in life."

The dawn of the new woman's day was

soldiers, poets and orators, who have never been surpassed.

While we deplore the narrow life of the southern woman of the dear old days, the want of outward activity, the sometimes rude shocks to her fine sensibilities, and the always severe strain on her physical energies, we must admit, there was evolved from the old civilization a high type of womanhood, of such delightful personal frankness, grace of manner and conversation and charming repose of culture, as have rarely been equalled.

And there are those of the materialistic age of this active, growing south, who, forming a vital part of the new social conditions, are wont to ask if a supremely noble life in southern womanhood has not been lost to the world with the old civilization; are we not losing sight, in this materialistic age, of the fact that all culture, all education, should have for its end, manhood and womanhood, of which broadening is only a small part; what is to become of our future thinkers, statesmen and women of queenly culture, if the industrial life of the new college is to usurp the literary feature of the old college?

However, the text today is the recent educational movement among the women of the new south.

Confederate Heroines in Post-Bellum Day

The clash of civil strife played havoc with the peculiar social conditions for which southern women were reared two generations ago. When the smoke of battle cleared from a war-wasted land the queens of the old regime found themselves despoiled of their rich domains, but queens still and forever, by right of every queenly prerogative, they were not the timid, shrinking, dependent creatures they have been painted, as their heroic part in the cruel war drama and their splendid endurance in the equally trying reconstruction times following demonstrated.

The career of the magnificent womanhood of the New England states has been carried among the richest treasures of our republican history. The story of their suffering, sacrifice, toil and superb conquering of circumstances from the landing on Plymouth Rock to the present time form the brightest page in the annals of the bleak northeastern corner of the republic. The woman of New England, with meager opportunities for culture, rose superior to hostile environments, and fifty years ago had made herself the most cultured woman in Christendom. She has found out 350 ways of gaining an honest living. She has been "the power behind the throne" in the establishment of the most important educational institutions for women on the continent. She has stormed the fort and demanded and received the right of voter and holder of office in state, city and township affairs. And now, states with success, she has laid siege to Harvard university and the woman's annex has come to stay until every stronghold of exclusive masculine opportunity has been leveled and her onslaught, and the broadest and the loftiest culture, with the approval of the consensus of Christendom, placed within her reach.

It must be remembered that the young women of the southern sisterhood of the republic are of the same capable and aspiring type of character as their New England sisters, and with a civilization more than one hundred years younger than the New England center of culture, have accomplished more than any other women in a like period in the history of civilized lands. The plumed aspirations and ambitions of the southern woman through two centuries of southern life and its development and unfolding in such brave and courageous endurance and endeavor in the young daughters of this after-the-war dispensation, has electrified the world.

A generation ago when the south suddenly awoke from a medieval slumber to small consciousness of her wonderful resources along with this consciousness came the reality of the desolations of war.

The whole fabric of southern education was prostrated by the great war. Nearly all the great institutions of learning had been suspended. The very buildings had fallen to decay or been destroyed by the vandal hands of the invading enemy, students and teachers had been sent to untimely graves by the same ruthless hands or were coming home to their dear southernland defeated and heartbroken. Endowment funds had gone the way of the south's other rich possessions. Did our people sit down to weep among our ruins?

They set about building a new and better civilization over the ruins of the old one.

The south, though ravished and desolated by war, was not poor. It was rich in the treasures of a peerless womanhood.

These women who were injured to toil

Rutherford, as the heads of important seminaries, made their work tell for good on southern civilization.

And at an even later period, the important work of reforming and reconstructing the primary schools of the south has been undertaken by such women as Miss Blow, Mrs. McLean and Miss Conner. The heat and burden of the new educational movement has fallen on the shoulders of devoted women, along with the philanthropic, charitable and missionary work of the church.

Southern women are today at the heads of nearly all the noted southern seminaries for girls. They are doing nine-tenths of the work in the common schools of the country. As a result of woman's splendid work in reawakening educational enthusiasm, the south, as its first offering of after-the-war prosperity, in the closing decade of the first generation after the fighting, expended \$216,000,000 in free common schools, \$50,000,000 of which was given for the education of the emancipated slaves.

Last year, the south appropriated more than \$23,000,000 for every sort of education, more than the great empire whose vaunted boast is that the daylight never dies upon its possessions allows for the common schooling of 30,000,000 people!

There are now in fifteen southern states more than 150 schools for the superior education of young women, of which 50 per cent for the white race are co-educational. The state universities of Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Kentucky admit women. The University of Louisiana; Rutherford College, North Carolina; U. S. Grant university, Maryland; Carson, Newman and other colleges in Tennessee; Fort Worth, Southwestern and Baylor universities, Texas; and Bethany college, West Virginia, are co-educational. Of these, forty-four are reported as non-sectarian and the remainder divided among ten religious denominations.

Nearly a hundred schools admitting women in the south are authorized by law to confer degrees.

This estimate does not include the noble Catholic sisterhood, who, from convents and parish schools, have given to southern society its greatest strength in womanly wisdom and piety.

The idea of university and college training in the arts and sciences was born with the schools of Grecian philosophy, cradled at Alexandria and Rome and Athens, nurtured at Constantinople and Ravenna, revived at Babylon and Paris and Oxford, and brought to the wonderland of the western world by our revolutionary fathers in the early history of the republic. Following the great wars of the world, the college, which grew out of monastic and cathedral schools, the older American colleges sprang from the churches, and as a result, were devoted almost exclusively to the cultivation of theology, classics and philosophy. The colleges and schools in the first decade after the war were fashioned after those of an earlier date. Twenty years ago the inspiration of a new day touched the union and the demand for industrial training, in the south especially, promises good effect in the development of southern industries. With much of the old education stimulated from our colleges and the introduction of schools of technical training there is being produced, instead of a race of idle dreamers, chemists, metallurgists, engineers and manufacturers.

Virginia led the south in technical training. In 1882 the Miller Manual Labor school, the first purely technical school in the south, commenced its work in the Old Dominion. Since that day technical training has been gradually gaining headway, until today there are twenty-eight schools

Georgia struck the keynote of a better civilization when she said fifty years ago that she would educate her women.

Georgia Leads the Union.

The founding of Wesleyan Female college, at Macon, Ga., the first in the United States to bestow college degrees on women, reads like a romance.

Away back in the thirties Daniel Chandler, a brilliant young Georgia lawyer, was invited to deliver the commencement address at the State university, then Franklin college. Up to this time very little attention had been given to female education in the state. Especially was this unfortunate neglect emphasized in regard to the poorer class of white girls. An education was not considered requisite to their well being and usefulness. They were created presumptuously for a second crusade of getting married, and it was not supposed to require a great deal of education to do this. Everything was given to the boy and the girl was left to get on as she could.

Encouraged by a beautiful and gifted woman, who afterwards became his wife, young Chandler prepared and delivered an address on female education that electrified the state, and led to the establishment of Wesleyan college by the Methodists of the state.

Mrs. S. G. Myrick, of Milledgeville, was the first woman to receive a full diploma from this college. In this connection it may be interesting to some to know that Mrs. Maybrick, who now languishes in a London jail charged with the murder of her husband, was first married to the son of the man who led the fight for female education in Georgia.

A few years ago an equally brilliant young Georgia lawyer, inspired by another beautiful and gifted southern woman, commenced a second crusade for female education. This time it was for thorough academic, normal and industrial training, and the Georgia Normal and Industrial college crowned his splendid efforts with blessings for Georgia womanhood. Industrial schools exclusively for women are comparatively young in the south. The first one was established in Mississippi in 1885, when Georgia followed and now South Carolina is preparing to open the doors of an industrial school to its young womanhood.

The first normal school in this country was established at Lexington, Mass., in 1839, under the direction of the immortal Horace Mann. Ten years later there were only six normal schools in the whole country. The number of normal schools in the states and territories today is about 130.

The Georgia Normal school, one of the latest acquisitions to these important training schools, promises to play a most important part in the educational uplift of the state. It is the first normal school in the south which will go out as teachers in the common schools of the state.

The Georgia Normal and Industrial college is the full fruit of a sentiment that has been growing for thirty years for the industrial training that will make the young daughters of Georgia self-supporting.

This institution is likewise a strong protest against the sham of the average female college of modern times, which leaves its graduate after the flowers, the crush and the floric rhetoric of the commencement occasion, to say, if they be truthful, with Faust:

"And here I stand with all my lore,
Poor fool, no wiser than before!"

There is no place in the busy work-a-day life of the Georgia of today for the girl with only the diploma of the average college to recommend her. As a usual thing, she has not even the rudiments of a practical English education. She has been tussling with the dead languages while her

nificance of the Peabody fund, Mrs. Head and Miss Jones were leading the little ones through ways of pleasantness and paths of peace" along a delightful road of learning; here also Professor Earnest was leading his pupils through the wonderlands of natural science. On the next floor, Misses Bacon and Napier were teaching the beauties of the tongue that has been enriched by the literature of all English-speaking nations; Miss Clarke's girls were tussling with the liveliest dead language in the land; Mrs. Crawley was leading her matriculates class in a masterful manner along the labyrinth of mathematical lore; here also Professor Branson was directing the important normal department, the girls were learning proficiency in bookkeeping under Miss McElree, and around in Miss Fitch's room were mastering free hand and industrial drawing. Another story higher, Miss Fitch was guiding the deft-fingered girls of the stenographic, typewriting and telegraphic schools; Mrs. Crowell and Mrs. Shady were teaching the girls of the dressmaking department to fashion all manner of pretty things for the adornment of their own graceful persons; Miss Boudren's physical culture class were engaged in gymnastic performances to the delight of a crowd of spectators. Music and fine art under Mrs. Lamar and Miss Ellis were being taught on the top floor of the building; and in the largest and most inviting room on this floor, the school of cooking and domestic economy is conducted by Miss Landes. In this large, airy room with its stoves and all conveniences and appliances for learning the chemistry of cooking and domestic economy, I found, according to my woman's way of thinking, the most important department of the school.

Some vagabond victim of untrained cooks has said: "God sends the victuals, but the devil sends the cooks!" Expert tell us that there is enough food material wasted in the kitchen to feed all the hungry people in this land. Certainly it is, that only the Lord knows how many victims of bad cookery are sent to premature graves, and go to swell the ranks of the drunkards. The evil effects of bad cookery and bad housing on the mental and physical strength of the race are equal to the horrors of the drink curse. It is true that bad cooking and housekeeping more often than is ever known to any save the expert, cause the unfortunate bodily conditions and depraved appetite that can only be appeased by the waters of hell.

The cooking school of this institution is in the charge of a teacher who was trained in the school in one of the best of northern schools. The school is modeled after the most famous schools of the kind in America, and in arrangement and methods of instruction, is fully equal to any of them. The cooking classes are taught in a thorough manner, the most healthful and economical methods of preparing food, and the science and art of a thousand little but important things bearing on housekeeping and housekeeping, which will confront them when they go forth to take charge of the class is required to do actual work at each lesson under the eye of the teacher, and no pupil who fails to attain proficiency in this important household art can receive a diploma from this institution.

The rosy-cheeked bright-eyed members of the cooking class in their pretty uniforms, make one of the loveliest pictures to be found in any department of the school, and by common consent visitors seem to accept cooking as the most important and interesting of the work, as they invariably gravitate to the cooking schoolroom.

This department of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college is fitting young women to be sensible and happy homemakers, to preserve their own physical and mental strength and the comfort and health of those who will be dependent upon them for happiness and peace in the home life. In this knowledge surely it is to be found the saving graces of the republic. What does it avail a nation to have the laws and ologies to be mastered in higher education if she does not know how to make a happy home? The institution in teaching its pupils "the hiding place of power," the art of housemaking, is conferring an inestimable blessing on the womanhood of Georgia.

School of Physical Culture.

It is coming to be a surprise in this day, after a generation from now it will be no more incredible that colleges which for years kept such voluminous records of the progress made by their pupils along the pathway of learning, gave no attention whatever to the improvement of the physique and general health of their pupils. The colleges long made this mistake in failing to appreciate the fact that intellectual development is closely dependent upon bodily strength and development.

The Georgia Normal and Industrial college sets about this term to rectify this mistake of former times by making the acquisition and maintenance of good health a cardinal and compulsory part of the college course as progress along the upward pathway of learning. A well equipped gymnasium is in charge of a graduate of one of the foremost physical culture schools of the continent, and no girl, unless bearing a certificate from a physician that she

is physically disabled, is excused from physical culture.

Too much value cannot be placed on the scientific culture requisite for a finely developed physique for our young women. Along with it comes greater mental activity and wonderfully increased capacity for mental application.

The object of the physical culture school of this institution will be to lead its students across the portals of womanhood as well equipped by bodily strength as by intellectual culture, to enjoy life's pleasures and stronger to grapple with its hardships.

In the school of physical culture and physiology of this institution the young ladies are taught to take the most effective means of dress and exercise; the corset will finally be abandoned, more sensible dress adopted and by reason thereof a finer and loftier physical and mental culture will be given to the civilization of the future.

No more important department could have been added to the institution than the school of physical culture, nor one that is

prophetic of brighter things for the future motherhood of Georgia.

The Normal Department.

The normal department of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college is today in the training and it is giving the young women who are preparing themselves for teachers unsurpassed by any normal school in the southern states.

The department is directed by one of the finest normal teachers in the south and nearly all the teachers in the college faculty are graduates of the very best normal schools in America.

Money has not been spared in the effort to make the normal feature of the school work the best of its kind in the southern land. Besides the state's liberal appropriation the normal department receives \$1,800 a year from the Peabody fund. Because the institution is popularly known as the "Girls' Industrial school," the public is apt to lose sight of the normal feature of its work; this is undoubtedly one of the most important departments of the school. It is one of the best equipped and most thoroughly practical and efficient normal schools in the country, north or south.

It is recognized in this advanced day of normal training that it is not enough to sit at the feet of skilled teachers and learn the psychology of teaching; it is necessary in order to attain the best possible proficiency for the student to do actual work in the normal department.

The model school of this institution supplies the work for the normal classes. The model school is taught by two splendidly educated and gifted teachers, graduates of the finest normal schools on the continent, and sustained by a handsome endowment fund. Around the model school the work of the entire normal department centers. In the model rooms the less advanced of the normal classes sit in a school of observation while the senior normal class are required to do actual work in teaching, under the supervision always, of trained teachers. Here the pupils are eagerly investigating the best way in which the child

may be interested, of developing its faculties and creating thought; they learn in this work, as well as in all other departments of the school, that education is not cramming, but is a gradual and harmonious unfolding of the child's faculties. The model school classes learn from observation and precept that the teacher who draws a child out of himself and leads him to investigate for himself has done an infinitely greater service to the world of education than the teacher who crams the youthful head with a storehouse of textbook lore. The plan of having the normal pupils for a brief space assume the responsibility of teaching under the guidance of trained teachers is of great value in the attainment of proficiency in exposition, illustration and stimulation of thought.

The aim of the teaching in the normal department is not so much to communicate thought as to create it. And this will be the aim of the young women who go out from this school to the common schools of Georgia. Therefore, we will find a prospect for the future that there will be less of cramming done, and instead of the over-educated boy or girl without a thought beyond that communicated, we will find an eager, interested, investigating class of boys and girls in the schoolrooms of Georgia.

No student in a laboratory has ever examined natural history than these earnest, ambitious young Georgia girls who are preparing themselves for teachers, are today examining the minds of the children in the great world school—the power of expression, observation, reflection—its untrained way of thinking—the development of human faculties in natural order, and these young women are going to lift Georgia up as a model way in the future. They will be the best teachers in the land, because God made womanhood the best teachers of men, and because these special young women have their hearts in the work. They realize the nobility and responsibility of their calling. They are studying not merely the knacks of the trade in the light of broadening, but they are studying the history and philosophy of all education—the psychology of teaching. By the study of historical pedagogy they have the best thought and results of teaching in the great world of thought, and they begin their investigation where great teachers have left off.

There has been organized this year a normal course of instruction in art, cooking, physical culture, freehand and industrial drawing for the benefit of young women who wish to prepare themselves for teachers of these industries.

The normal department is the work of the school and is so recognized by both faculty and pupils, to which all industries are made subservient.

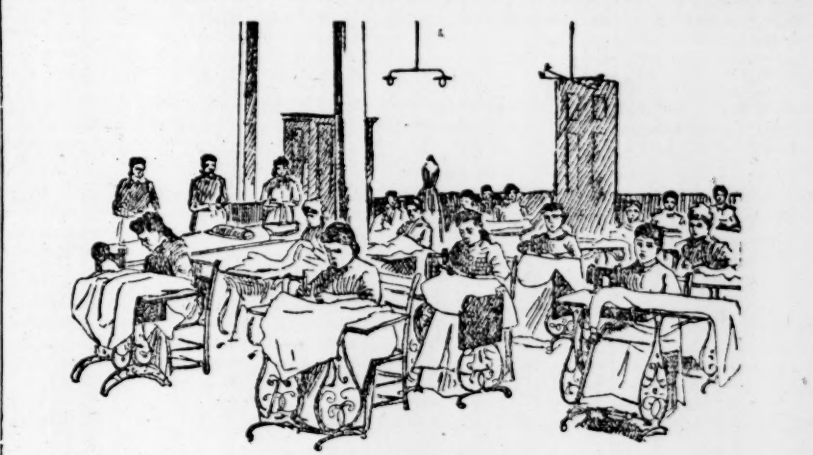
The importance of the normal work is emphasized and made paramount here because of two facts:

1. Nine-tenths of the common school teachers of Georgia are women.

2. Nine-tenths of the school children of Georgia are found in the common school rooms.

Any one who reads may now think this means.

The great middle classes of Georgia—the poor that the Lord tells us we are to have with us always—are to be lifted up through trained teachers in the common schools of the state. This work is being given up more and more year by year to women.



SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING.



THE MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING.

an outcome of the clash of arms of a generation ago, as notable as the emancipation of the slave or the upheaval of the non-slaveholding white element.

It was a wide dispensation of providence that the blot of slavery should be forever wiped from the republic; that the union should be declared "one indivisible now and forever," and should stand forth in this new era of American civilization, full panoplied with all the endowments, capabilities and possibilities of her womanhood, the chief ballast of southern society, the admiration of two hemispheres, and the boasted idol of the best manhood of the south.

The historian gives meager information on the subject of female education in the south from the revolutionary period down to the days of the civil strife.

We know that the women of the old south lived a narrow life, shut in by contracted environments that the progressive southern girl of today would never brook.

Our confederate mothers were the Lady Bountifuls of the old plantation life, and the most over-burdened women in the world; all this despite the legendary belief north of Mason and Dixon's line in a barbaric queen who presided over those far-off realms, surrounded by dusky satellites—self-indulgent, lazy, capricious, ignorant of letters and music and art, incapable of literary work or of any movement for the uplifting of humanity.

Instead of being the oriental queen she was painted, the southern woman of the old regime had received from such notable ancestry as Mary and Martha Washington, the womanly strength and lofty character that had been carefully garnered through two centuries of southern life. From this rich storehouse of treasures was evolved the confederate heroine, whose prayers and love and valor for a cause that seemed worthy of all sacrifice and consecration, more than any other human agencies, kept our armies in the field four years.

Into the peculiar civilization of the old south, the necessity for a southern woman supporting herself rarely entered. According to a distinguished educator "she was carefully guarded from the rude asperities

perior to hostile environments, and fifty years ago had made herself the most cultured woman in Christendom. She has found out 350 ways of gaining an honest living. She has been "the power behind the throne" in the establishment of the most important educational institutions for women on the continent. She has stormed the fort and demanded and received the right of voter and holder of office in state, city and township affairs. And now, states with success, she has laid siege to Harvard university and the woman's annex has come to stay until every stronghold of exclusive masculine opportunity has been leveled and her onslaught, and the broadest and the loftiest culture, with the approval of the consensus of Christendom, placed within her reach.

It must be remembered that the young women of the southern sisterhood of the republic are of the same capable and aspiring type of character as their New England sisters, and with a civilization more than one hundred years younger than the New England center of culture, have accomplished more than any other women in a like period in the history of civilized lands. The plumed aspirations and ambitions of the southern woman through two centuries of southern life and its development and unfolding in such brave and courageous endurance and endeavor in the young daughters of this after-the-war dispensation, has electrified the world.

A generation ago when the south suddenly awoke from a medieval slumber to small consciousness of her wonderful resources along with this consciousness came the reality of the desolations of war.

The whole fabric of southern education was prostrated by the great war. Nearly all the great institutions of learning had been suspended. The very buildings had fallen to decay or been destroyed by the vandal hands of the invading enemy, students and teachers had been sent to untimely graves by the same ruthless hands or were coming home to their dear southernland defeated and heartbroken. Endowment funds had gone the way of the south's other rich possessions. Did our people sit down to weep among our ruins?

They set about building a new and better civilization over the ruins of the old one.

The south, though ravished and desolated by war, was not poor. It was rich in the treasures of a peerless womanhood.

These women who were injured to toil

or departments of schools in the south giving regular instruction in science and technology.

Change even more marked has come over the old shingle-roofed southern schoolhouse of ten years ago. It is being replaced by the smart academy; the slab-board and shingle school has been replaced by the modern schoolroom of the south.

At the Open Gates of the Promised Land.

It thus seems that the southern states have set out on a right noble crusade against ignorance, in which education is the leading light, and which has been accomplished in the new educational movement, the work is only just begun.

The south is standing today on the border of the "Promised Land," ready to pass in when the barriers of ignorance have been leveled.

While much is lacking in our schools and colleges, the surplus is not this, but that one people, impoverished by war and troubled by political dissensions, have been able to accomplish so much.

There are colleges for the rich, opportunities for the gifted and recent public school magnificence is prophetic of brighter things for the future, still the appalling illiteracy of the mass of southern people is a menace to our free institutions, and how best to reach and uplift this great middle class is a burden on the hearts of patriotic men and women all over the southland.

The school population of the south is more than 1,000,000; nine-tenths of this population is scattered over a territory as large as western Europe, where all means of culture begin and end with the free schools.

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own glorious mother tongue, the most widely spoken in the world, rich in literature, history and poetry, expressed in song, music and dancing in picture painting sometimes called art, while the corner stone of a thorough, practical education, reading, writing and arithmetic, has been ignored.

And when she goes forth armed with a diploma and the fulsome flattery of an admiring public, she is really "with all her lore no wiser than before."

The Georgia Normal and Industrial college discontinuances all sham. It purposes to give to its pupils a thorough English education and training in all the industrial arts proper for women to pursue, by which they are fitted for bread-winning. At the same time, the fine accomplishments are not neglected. Music and art are taught by the best talent in the land.

The establishment of a normal and industrial college for Georgia girls conspicuously marks the brightest era that has dawned in the history of Georgia since the war. It seems that after weary years of waiting the state is learning the most important of all lessons through duty to its womanhood to be true to every interest worth giving.

It is especially meet that the old capital of the state, so rich in sacred associations of the proudest period in the history of the commonwealth, should gather to its arms the beloved young womanhood of Georgia, and on scenes where our great men of other years counseled for the welfare of the state that these young daughters of the state should be trained in the proper way of earning their living, by which they are fitted for bread-winning. At the same time, the fine accomplishments are not neglected. Music and art are taught by the best talent in the land.

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to assemble in the legislative halls, what shall your answer be to the young womanhood of the commonwealth that from every section of our beloved land is sending up a painful cry for an opportunity to earn an honest living? Heaven help you to answer wisely as becomes Georgians and patriots, whose boast in every land under the sun is reverence for their people's women.

The Industrial

All the industrialists in this institution are taught in the very best manner by the most finely qualified teachers to be found in the land.

The young ladies who go out from the school of stenography will be found to be skilled, not only in this art, but in various kinds of knowledge incidental to the art and necessary to its successful practice, which is so often neglected.

The pupils of the typewriting school are given regular lessons in spelling, punctuation and business and letter forms, and are taught on such strictly scientific principles as make them much better operators than persons who learn after any sort of a fashion.

The school of telegraphy is perfectly equipped with the instruments and implements. The girls are taught all the business of an actual telegraph office. They are well grounded in elementary English, arithmetic and penmanship.

And so on through all the industrial departments. Nothing short of thoroughness is tolerated.

President Chappell says of the industrial department: "The object of this department is to give thorough instruction in those industrial arts that are suitable for women to follow as a means of livelihood. The department will confine itself for the present to the following branches:

"1. Stenography and typewriting.

"2. Bookkeeping.

"3. Dressmaking.

"4. Freehand and industrial drawing.

"5. Cooking.

"In selecting these from all the available industries, the authorities of the college have regard primarily to their business value and secondarily to their culture value. By their business value is meant the degree of certainty with which persons skilled in them can find lucrative employment. By their culture value is meant their work as a means of intellectual training and development. Carefully compiled statistics show that the four named above have a greater business value for women than any other employment whatever. The fifth in the list, namely, freehand drawing, was selected mainly for its culture value, though it is useful as a specialty for two or more years by persons who have a natural aptitude for drawing; it will afford the most pleasant and lucrative means of livelihood of any of the industrial arts taught in this school. Cooking, the sixth and last art in the list, was selected, of course, almost entirely for its domestic or household value."

What Shall Be the Future of This School?

No school in all the southern land has sprung into such popularity in the few years of its existence as the Georgia Normal and Industrial college. Yet less than three years old, nearly 1,200 Georgia girls have crossed its portals and will be for the training here received, better, greater, wiser, who will exert a nobler influence on the civilization of the state.

The institution makes its students proficient in the industrial which fit them for leading lives of honest independence, and gives them as well, the higher education and finer accomplishments that fit them to grace a palace as well as a cottage.

All Georgia remembers the laying of the corner stone of this institution on November 27, 1890, in the presence of the Georgia legislature and distinguished men and women from all over the state.

September 20, 1893, the college was thrown open. Nearly 200 pupils, representing seventy-five counties, were enrolled the first year.

Last year the school was full to its utmost capacity, the enrollment for the entire session reaching nearly four hundred, representing ninety-eight counties, and there were hundreds who applied for admission that could not be received because of lack of building capacity and teaching force.

This early in the present session 320 students have been enrolled and four more can be admitted, though scores of applications are coming in with every mail.

Led by Mrs. Governor Northen and hundreds of other noble women throughout the state, industrial loan societies have been organized all over Georgia for the purpose of helping poor, but deserving girls, to an industrial education, and the good they are doing cannot be estimated. It is certain that the great heart of Georgia womanhood is in the work of this institution.

What shall be the future of the school? Is the question that will be asked the coming session of Georgia's lawmakers.

Shall it go on doing its already grand work overworked and wholly unable to accommodate the many hundreds who wish to enjoy its advantages, or shall its field of usefulness be broadened a hundred fold by increased appropriation for enlarging the building and increasing the teaching force?

Probably it would require an appropriation of \$100,000 to enlarge the building to accommodate all Georgia girls who would wish to come here at one time and an annual appropriation of \$50,000 to increase the teaching force.

What matters it about the amount? Shall we stop to count dollars and cents while the culture of Georgia womanhood, the strength of our state, the peace and happiness of Georgia homes, hang in the balance?

Men of Georgia, your sisters, who for long years have borne their share of the burden of taxation, have been heard at your feet for the opportunity to live honestly, independently. Meanwhile you have spent your hundreds of thousands in educating Georgia boys. Can you not now, in common justice, make Georgia's normal and industrial school what the daughters of Georgia demand—the pride and glory of the republic?

Qualify women to be self-supporting and the divorce lawyers will soon be out of a job and the homes for fallen women will fail to ruin. Half the unhappy marriages are caused by the making of the holy estate an alibi. Marriages will continue to be unhappy and vice to exist in a land where woman is forced to kneel to man for her daily bread. Half the vices laid at her door exist because she must make the best trade she can with men.

O men of Georgia, your beloved young daughters are crying to you today for the opportunity to make an honest living. "Give us ground to stand on, and instead of groveling in the dust, we will lift this gray old world up to the stars." Is the cry that is going up from devoted women all over the land. What shall your answer be from Georgia's legislative halls? Heaven grant that it may be such as becomes southern manhood in this progressive age.

Not only Georgia, but the future of the whole South is bound up in industrial education. The world is realizing it today as never before.

From the Eternal City across the great ocean comes the hopeful news: "His holiness dealt with the industrial question, speaking unfavorably of state socialism, but insisting that governments should make the material basis of the working class of the population their care." With the church espousing the cause of the toiling millions, surely the victory shall be ours.

ELLEN DORTCH.

Before breakfast Bromo-Seltzer Acts as a brace—trial bottle 10c.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1893.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil and it brought 22 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly, J. H. McKee & Co.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 17 E. Calhoun.

The best native teachers have been engaged to teach French, Spanish and German. The Berlitz method is the best practical way of learning thoroughly how to speak, read and write a foreign language. In order to grade the students, new classes are formed every week. Trial lessons free. Write for circulars and apply to B. COLLEGE, ED. WELLSHOFF, Directors.

RATES COMING DOWN.

A Reduction of Six Dollars on Atlanta and Chicago,

BY THE E. T., VA. AND GA. RAILWAY

The Only Line Running Through Sleepers by Way of Cincinnati—\$20.40 for the Round Trip.

The long looked for and anxiously awaited reduction in rates to the world's fair has at last come, and, commencing today, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia will sell round trip tickets between Atlanta and Chicago at a reduction of \$6, or \$20.40. These tickets are good fifteen days from date of sale and are good to stop at Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis.

Only a few days more will the world's fair remain open, so that everybody should take advantage of the cheap rate and see the grandest exhibition ever opened to the public. No one can afford to miss it. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia is the only line running through cars from Atlanta to Chicago, via Cincinnati, and the double daily train service is still in effect. "The World's Fair Limited" leaves Atlanta at 7 o'clock a. m., arriving at Chicago at 7:55 o'clock the next morning. The Chicago limited leaves at 2:10 o'clock p. m., arriving at Chicago at 5:15 o'clock the next evening. The choice of three routes beyond Cincinnati. Sleeping car reservations can be made ten days in advance. Call on E. E. Kirby, ticket agent, corner Kimball house, or R. A. Williams, passenger and ticket agent, 42 Wall street; R. H. Tate, traveling passenger agent; J. C. Beam, traveling passenger agent; J. J. Farnsworth, district passenger agent. The popularity of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia's service is attested by the large number of prominent people patronizing it.

A REVERIE.

I had a letter from home today. It is from my mother, but the message it bears is of such sorrowful meaning, that my eyes grow dim as I read it. Even my mother's tender words cannot take away the pain. "I am sorry to have to tell you," she says, "and the lines are written hesitatingly, I can see, that the others thought it best that I should write and say your old boy horse is dead."

What is so angel-wise as a mother's loving ways? her loving words? and yet my heart is sad and my eyes so full of tears that as matter how often I take the letter up I can read no further than this touching, pathetic message. Pathetic beyond the ordinary run of sorrowful things to me because it brings back to me the lost sunshine of my beautiful, enthusiastic childhood, when a spirited bay pony was the joy of my life.

My home is far away. It is summer time there and the fair June roses whiten and sweeten the twilight, but here where my hammock swings in luxury beneath an orange tree June has buried her pale face; it is pale with grief and bitterness in grief and beauty unmatchable. The sloping world above me is on fire with stars and the radiant moonlight air is as languorous and as fragrant as oil that filtered through an almond grove. Oh! this lotus land of love and lemon blossoms! My hammock swings idly and idly through the scented air, from the enlivening shadows of the orange trees in the moonlight, then back again into the shadows. A bird pipes sleepily overhead, but I lose it all. I bid "fare you!" I seem to hear my father's hoarse cry upon the Georgia hills.

Faintly and as if from afar comes the mellow wailing of a horn; following it I hear a hound's voice, as tuneful and as echoing as the stroke of a golden bell. Surely that is Emma's bugle note. Emma, my father's pet; the silver-throated queen of all his pack.

Throughout the country side no single hound is so famed as she. Every hunter's heart glows at her call and many are the tales told of her. On my chest I feel the soft, gray wind of dawn, where it sways the sedge in the bottoms, and shakes down handfuls of red sumach berries upon the heads of the busy hounds. The trail grows warm, and many a flying squirrel leaps through the sedge and skims like swallows over the bridge. One pauses to sniff the rail; it is Fanny—erratic creature, and the beauty at her side is Dixie. I can see her stretched legs, she is sure. Fanny's deep-throated challenge from the hill side. She is off like a rocket, and a moment later she leaps in front of him and leads the pack from the start. As they go crashing noisily over the fallen brush, logs and ditches, she flings her notes behind her like a string of jeweled beads. In a bunch they top the fence.

"My brave pack! how to the head they press, leaping in a crowd, then more and more, O! happy wheel, while from the opening mouths The voluted thunder breaks."

Unhappy fox, conserve thy cunning and thy courage. They must see thee down, or else this day thou shalt die to most melodious strains!

Hark! the sound of hoofbeats breaks softly on the air. A ridden horse goes swiftly by, meaning the steep path, with long and low strides. His wide crimson nostrils are smoking and a girl's floating hair is damp with the sweat from his wet flanks. A girl's blue eyes are bent on the track of the hounds and the beautiful horse is bay.

"Ah! no, do not but dream beneath these velvet skies? Or do those phantom hounds, shod with silence years ago, come in the stillness of this copper-colored twilight to lick my hands again? Nay, nay; their red tongues make music forever more for hounded girls in a shadowland leaving a lonely woman by the tapping tale of this Florida lake, to weep like a griefed child tonight because—because her old bay horse is dead."

MILDRED BERYL BROWN.

Those who give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial are soon convinced that it is a peculiar and an honest medicine. Its positive merit is manifested by the many remarkable cures accomplished.

J. Tye & Co., Wholesale and Retail Butchers and Sausage Manufacturers, No. 1 North Broad Street, No. 133 Whitehall Street. Send orders direct to headquarters for your sausage—and save the middle-man's profits. We will send price list on application. sep26—1m Tues and Sun

The Castalia School, 122 Spring Street. Persons contemplating to study French or Spanish, and anxious to receive their instruction, either privately or in class, positively from native teachers, are cordially invited to correspond with Professor and Miss A. Curator. The Castalia school method is the system adopted by the school. Special attention is given to lady teachers and young children in the afternoon, and to business young men in the evenings.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

Miss Alice McGill.

Pupil of Lyman Wheeler Boston Conservatory of Music and Signor d'Auria's Toronto Conservatory of Music. Open for church and concert engagements; also at homes, receptions, etc. Will receive pupils in voice culture. For terms, etc., address 61 East Ellis street, city. -aug27—13t Sun

PERSONAL

M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent. Atlanta. C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades and furniture, 40 Marietta street. Phone 77.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

A Gigantic Clothing Slaughter!

A RUINOUS TUMBLE IN PRICES.

Sweeping Reductions, Matchless Bargains, Prodigious Values.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME!

Owing to the STRINGENCY OF THE MONEY MARKET, we have been enabled to secure for SPOT CASH twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of Men's Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats at about one-half the usual wholesale prices, and we mean to give our customers all the benefits and advantages of our lucky purchase.

Sale begins tomorrow (Monday), October 21st. A force of extra salesmen have been engaged for the occasion. Don't get left, but go right to

The Model Clothing Company,

14 MARIETTA STREET.

One-Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

Keep your eye on our windows

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. POSITIVELY CURE BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

They regulate the bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C. A. T. E. S.

Pennyroyal Pills. Chlorette's English Diamond Brand. Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. LADIES, ask for the Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metal cases, and with blue ribbon. Take no others. Beware of dangerous substitutions. Beware of cheap imitations. In stamps for particulars, containing full directions for use, in letter, or return mail, 10,000 Treasures, New York.

FACIAL BLEMISHES. The largest institution in the world for the treatment of the Skin, Scalp, Nerves and Blood, removal of Moles, Warts, Freckles, Tan, Red Veins, Superficial Itch, Pimples, and all other Skin Imperfections. 20 years practical experience. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the complexion. Send 10c for sample of this book illustrated. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, Consultation free. 125 West 42d St., N. Y. Oct 7-15 sat sun 12 m

BARGAINS W. R. HOYT'S

25 pounds Rose Patent flour. . . . \$ 50
50 pounds Rose Patent flour. . . . 1 00
1 can Peninsula milk. 12
7 bars Polo soap. 25
7 bars Glory soap. 25
1 package Nulavene flakes. . . . 12-12
1 pound Jersey butter. 35
1 pound Bijaño coffee (our best) . . 35
1 pound Arbuckle coffee. 25
New crop New Orleans, absolutely pure 80
1 can best Maine corn. 15
1 pound Hong Kong tea. 30
1 pound Pekoe tea. 40
1 pound American breakfast tea. . 60
Small average hams. 14
Home-made fig preserves, per jar. . 50
Home-made raspberry preserves, per jar 50
3 pounds California peaches and pears. 25
The prices are only for this week and for net cash. We deliver your goods free of charge anywhere in the city or its vicinity. Our new crop raisins and citrons all in at very cheap prices. W. R. HOYT, 90 Whitehall and 325 to 329 Peachtree St.

Commissioner's Sale.

GEORGIA, DOOLY COUNTY. The National Guaranty Company, et al., versus the Cordle Security Company. Petition for injunction, receiver and foreclosure of mortgages in Dooly superior court.

Under and by virtue of the terms of the decree rendered by said court in the above cause (September 18, 1893), the undersigned, as the commissioner of said court, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, during the legal hours of sale, upon the second Monday of the month of November, 1893, and from day to day until this entire parcel is disposed of, in the town of Cordle, Dooly county, the following property in said county, fully described, to-wit:

Lot 18, block 58; lot 13, block 50; lot 6, block 120; lots 4, 6, 8, block 145; lot 7, block 188; lots 2, 4, 12, 13, block 153; lots 14, 15, 17, 19, block 151. Each of the above lots has a two-story house situated thereon. Lot 1, cant lots 18, 19, block 10; lot 17, block 11; lots 4, 5, 6, 7, block 123; also lots 5 and 6, block 10, upon which the opera house is situated, and lots 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, block 15, upon which a two-story dwelling is situated; also lots 249 and 250, also 125 acres, more or less, on lot No. 214; also 185 acres, more or less, on lot No. 231 and two acres, more or less, on lot No. 217, all situated in the tenth district of Dooly county, Georgia.

The city property will be sold on the respective premises, and the land lying outside of the city limits will be sold before the opera house, and all of said lands will be offered in such lots, tracts or quantities as will, in the judgment of the commissioner, realize the highest price therefor.

Terms of sale are as follows: One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash and the balance thereof to be payable in two equal installments, due at one and two years from the date of sale, such deferred payments bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, the commissioner executing to each purchaser a bond for title conditioned to make such purchaser a deed to the property purchased upon the payment of the cash portion of each bid to be paid to the commissioner upon the date of the purchase, and upon default therein the property will be resold upon the following day at the purchaser's risk.

The commissioner is subject to the confirmation of the chancery and should he disallow any part thereof, the cash paid to the commissioner shall be returned to the purchaser, by him, be refunded to such purchaser. For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale, prospective purchasers are referred to the original decree now on file in the clerk's office of the superior court of Dooly county, Vienna, Ga. This 11th day of October, 1893. D. T. DODGHTRY, Commissioner. Oct 22-4t Sun

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The short winter course in agriculture, including instruction in English, mathematics, history, agricultural, the arts, farm engineering, agricultural and dairying begins Wednesday, January 3, 1894, concluding April 3, 1894. The number of students, including board and laundry, approximately \$20. For circulars and particulars apply to H. C. WHITE, President, Athens, Ga.

Try it. There is no better Whisky on earth for price. Rose's Purity guaranteed absolutely pure. For sale only at 12 Marietta St.

OFFICE OF

A. HOLZMAN, JEWELER and DIAMOND SETTER

47 1/2 Whitehall Street, (p-stairs).



DO YOU LOVE

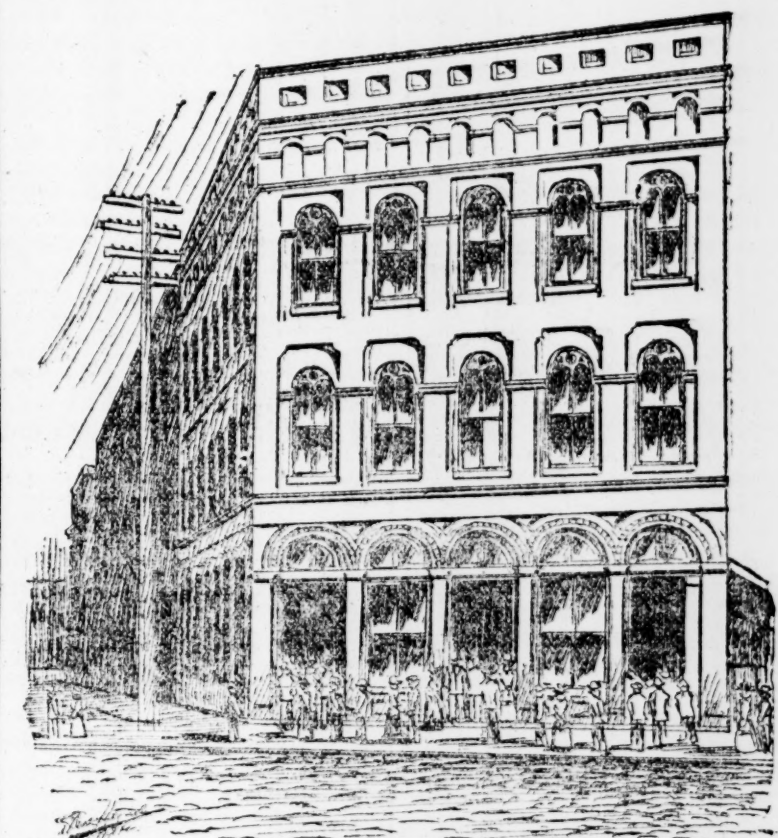
to dress well? If you do, then come to us. We have the MOST COMPREHENSIVE stock of Fall and Winter Clothing ever shown in Atlanta.

Clothing Hats Furnishings

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO
38 Whitehall

Mr. Harry Silverman Makes an Announcement.

It will be of much interest to the people of Atlanta. He is "At Home" in his new building on Peachtree.



For some time Mr. Harry Silverman has been remodeling the store at 25 Peachtree Street; it is now a place of beauty and will command the attention of everybody. Here is his card:

To the General Public:

I most respectfully announce to my friends and former customers, and to the general public that I am now at my new stand, 25 Peachtree Street, where may be seen the finest stock of Cigars, Tobaccos and Pipes that was ever brought to the Southern States.

I have spared neither pains nor money in arranging my store so as to make it convenient and attractive. Situated corner Peachtree and Decatur Streets and Edgewood Avenue it is the most central in Atlanta, and you will find it convenient for you to stop in and "get a smoke," or anything else I sell.

As to the quality of the goods I handle I wish to say

There is none better. All of my imported goods Are standard brands and have Been bought with an Eye to quality.

I will duplicate any legitimate make of Cigars at New York prices. Every brand of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco may always be found in my salesrooms. In fact, there is nothing in the Cigar and Tobacco line but what you will find there. If you are unable to find the brand of Tobacco or Cigar you desire—let me know and I will order it for you.

I am in business to please The people, feeling that if I do so, I will continue To receive their patronage.

Now that my store is about complete and filled with the best from all lands, I extend a cordial invitation to the public to come and see me. Remember I am "At Home" to the public from early morn till late at night.

All Imported Cigars at Eastern Prices.

Yours with best goods, Yours with lowest prices,

H. SILVERMAN,
25 Peachtree.



W. S. McNEAL'S
Paint and GLASS STORES.

114-116 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

Manufacturers and Dealers in Painters' Supplies.

Diamonds,
Watches,
Solid Silver,
Bridal Presents,
Engraving Wedding
Invitations.
J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,
47 Whitehall street.

the
busy
b's.
"b & b."

of course they're busy, why shouldn't they be? You want your money's worth—they give you that and more, the best "dollar a quart" whisky on earth, "cleveland club rye," absolutely pure, seven years old.

bluthenthal & bickart.

"b. & b."

whiskies, etcetra, marietta and forsyth, at the new bridge, "canadian club," "schlitz beer, genuine," "four acres whisky."

HERE ARE SOME

Of the names of patrons furnished with our Product during the last thirty days:

Mr. John W. Grant, Peachtree street, Atlanta.
Mr. Green T. Dodd, Washington street, Atlanta.
E. D. Latta, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. Will A. Barber, Chester, S. C.
Mr. A. L. Mitchell, Athens, Ga.
Mr. Julius A. Horne, Milledgeville, Ga.
Professor J. N. Whitner, Lake City, Fla.
and many others in all parts of the country.
MAY MANTEL CO.,
115, 117, 119 W. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.



KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,

64 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail saleroom is at 64 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.



20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes
ATLANTA, CA.,
SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanent. cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, quickly restored.

Blood and skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and sores.

Primary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, at home, with no interruption of business.

Send for a circular for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

COAL

CREEK

COAL

\$4 per 2,000 lbs.

GEORGIA ICE CO.,

Telephone 794.

Go to the R. M. Rose Co. for pure Liquors. They know the business. Prices reasonable.

JAMES E. HICKEY,

DEALER IN

Fine Vehicles and Harness

Horse and Dray Covers,

No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Full line of Horse Blankets and Fur and Plush Robes.

Telephone 782.

aug30—1y 1st col 1p



Buy None but the Genuine

Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes' spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others.

HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street. Established twenty-three years ago.

ARP STAYED AT HOME

Why He Did Not See the Great Columbian Exposition.

HIS BANK ACCOUNT WAS SMALL

And It Cost Too Much to Take Himself and Wife—Columbus Was No Great Shaker, Anyway.

It was a great show, the greatest show on earth, I reckon. I wanted to go and see it, but I didn't go. I tried to get in on the ground floor for myself and my wife, but I couldn't, and as I didn't have money enough for two I concluded to stay at home. That's loyalty—conjugal loyalty. There was another reason. I heard a man talking about another man and he said: "Yes, don't you know he can go to Chicago and take his wife, but he can't pay me that grocery bill he's been owing me for six months." I owe a few of these darn little just debts myself, and I didn't want to be talked about, so it's all right. It's an awful time to be sending the money out of the country anyhow and getting nothing back but pleasure. It's well enough to celebrate Columbus and make a great display, but the times are unfortunate and the great United States senate won't do anything but draw their pay, and everything is demoralized. I wish now we had let Mr. Columbus alone. "Lead us not into temptation," is a good prayer. If there had been no fair money would have wanted to go and see it. Columbus wasn't such a wonderful man no how. He didn't mean to discover America, and he didn't know he had discovered a new continent when he landed. He was on the make, he stole Indians and carried them away and sold them. History does not make him a great man nor a good man, but he was an enterprising navigator and was a success, that's all. I would rather have been Galileo than Columbus. He discovered a far bigger thing and did it on purpose. It was not an accident. He discovered the universe, the solar system and declared it to mankind by means of his telescope. He was a profound and I wish the schoolboys and girls to read about him and think about him. It was just 399 years ago this month that he convinced himself that the sun did not go around the earth, but the earth went around the sun. What a stupendous assertion for any man to make! Just think of it! For thousands of years everybody had seen the sun rise and set and rise again every twenty-four hours, and nobody doubted or suspected but what it went around the earth and that the earth was stationary. It does look that way, doesn't it? No wonder everybody believed it. Joshua believed it when he commanded the sun to stand still on Gibeon. Solomon believed it, and so did all the astronomers of Egypt and of Greece and Rome. So did Shakespeare and Bacon and the wise men of England. How could any man dare to say that the earth went around the sun, making a circuit of 294,000,000 miles in a year and get back to the same identical spot from whence it started? Columbus didn't do anything or know anything to be compared to it. Galileo upset and destroyed the theory of ages and he challenged the astronomers and the mathematicians of the world to listen to him and to come and examine his proofs. That was only 300 years ago. Just think how long the world had slept in utter ignorance of the grandest thing the human mind can contemplate—the solar system. We ought to have celebrated Galileo in some way this year. Columbus discovered a continent, but didn't know it. Galileo discovered a universe and did know it. Copernicus had in a timid way declared the same solar system some fifty years before, but he died without converts, and his theory died with him. Even Galileo kept it a secret for seven years. He was afraid of the pope, and after he did announce it he was put in prison and kept in a dungeon until his health broke down and his wife did like Job's wife. She begged him to recant and say he had lied and he did it. It was a memorable sight, the scene of that recantation. The great philosopher down on his knees before the pope and in the presence of cardinals and priests and learned men, swearing with uplifted hands that the earth did not go around the sun, but the sun went around the earth every day. But as he rose up and retired from the pope's presence he whispered to a friend, "I have recanted and abjured only to save my life. The earth does revolve on its axis and around the sun." Then for seven years he had to go before the priest three times a week and recite the seven penitential psalms as an atonement for his heresy. The pope and the priesthood declared his new theory to be heresy because it contradicted the Bible. Galileo had had made him a telescope, the first one ever made. He made the tube out of an old organ pipe and got a spectacle maker to grind him a concave glass for one end and a convex glass for the other, and he was surprised to find that he saw stars, more stars, new stars. He improved the telescope until it magnified thirty times and he saw the moons of Jupiter. When he announced his discoveries, the wise men said he was a crank, a fanatic, a fool. They said that any star or planet that could not be seen with the naked eye was not intended to be seen and it was sacrilege to pry into the mysteries of God. They said there couldn't be but seven planets for there were but seven days in the week and seven metals and seven holes in a man's head. They kept that poor man under watch and persecuted him to such an extent that he lost his sight and when John Milton came to visit him there were two blind men together conversing earnestly and secretly about the universe, the solar system and the wonderful works of the creator. There was a scene for a painter—Milton and Galileo—each soaring in realms of thought far above the conception of mankind and comforting each other in their afflictions. But in his last days Galileo triumphed over all his enemies and established his wonderful discoveries. He lived to reap some rewards and although blind and deaf, he was visited by the most noted men of the civilized world. Just think what martyrdom the truth has to suffer before it is established. And the king said unto his servants, "What have you and they both been doing unto Mordecai for this?" And they said "nothing has been done."

That is the way of the world still. The benefactors of mankind are soon forgotten. Morse and Cyrus Field and Maury and Crawford Long and Elias Howe are passing out of mind and mention. The great heroes of war, the men of blood, get fame and a name, but those men who have done most for mankind in the arts of peace get but a small record in the annals of history. Let our boys and girls read more biography of the great and good men who have passed away. It is as interesting as a romance. It heats baseball and bicycles. I asked a young lady not long ago who composed that beautiful music she was playing and she said, "Beethoven." "Who was he?" said I. "What nationality?" I was sorry that I asked the question, for she didn't know. The children should be encouraged to read about somebody every day or night. Fill the mind with useful knowledge and it will be a comfort when old age comes.

BILL ARP.

It Won't Do.

You may bribe the appetite but you cannot bribe the liver to do its work well. Yet most of us are honest with it help it along a little now and then with a dose of

Worms Liver Regulator. The liver becomes sluggish sometimes and needs some stimulation to keep off those attacks of indigestion and biliousness. A good active liver promotes digestion and prevents malaria.

Palmto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, two months old, Smith's Worm Oil and the following day 23 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.

B. W. LONG.

About Overcoats.

The Autumn-weight Overcoat sale is going on briskly here. You can take your pick out of about one thousand for \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$30. Nearly all were made to sell for more.

There's an old legend buried away somewhere of a prince with a magical ring that when Inclination contradicted Conscience grew tighter and pricked him.

Do you want an Autumn-weight Overcoat? Had you half decided that you wouldn't buy one? Have you been thinking of buying one somewhere else? Unless you want Regret to prick you sharper than Scotch thistles or Mexican cacti you'll see our stock.

We tempt disease, men in their prime and dashing young men especially by going without an Overcoat in October and early November. And why? Nine times out of ten because they don't care to wear anything less than a luxurious silk-lined garment with all the frills of fashion, that they set down in their own minds as worth between \$25 and \$45. So they wait and suffer.

But suppose you get the Overcoat you are dreaming of for \$10 or \$12 or \$15 or \$18 or \$20 or \$25 or \$30? Let us show you.

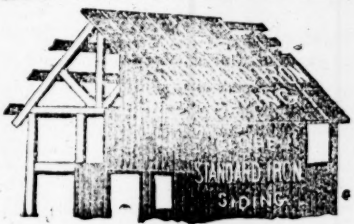
Stay away from this store and you miss seeing some of the noblest Suits of the season. If they were a bit passe, or under quality or off in any way, the wonder of their cheapness would not be so great.

No last year's stock is sprinkled among our bright variety.

Eads-Neel Co.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, FURNISHERS.

39-41 Whitehall St. 32-34 Broad St.



Corrugated, V Crimped and Standing Seam Roofing.

The Brown & King Supply Company.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.

47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO.,

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Means Street W. and A. R.

ATLANTA, GA.,

ELEVATORS

FOR PASSENGER & FREIGHT

For Men Only.

DR. A. W. KRUMM,

The German Specialist.

Is Permanently Located at

51 1/2 SOUTH BROAD ST.,

And can be consulted, free of charge, on all chronic, private and nervous diseases, such as syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, stricture, lost manhood, night losses, piles and all natural discharges. He supplies all of his own medicines, which cure when all others fail. He has been in this city for the last five months and is well endorsed by all who have tried him. He is also a German graduate of ten years' experience and the fortunate possessor of many great valuable medicines, entirely unknown to the profession of this country. He makes a sure cure or no charge. No incurable cases undertaken; no injurious drugs. Go at once and give him a trial and be convinced. His medicines are all very reasonable and in reach of all.

51 1/2 South Broad Street.

oct-17-6m

FOR RENT

Several nice rooms on second floor of

Constitution building. Can be made into a

suite of offices or changed to suit desirable

tenant. Apply at Constitution business of

sec. 115 1/2

oct-18 12c

Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop

—AND—

Mining Supplies.

Metal and Woodworking

MACHINERY.

Leather and Rubber

Belting, Hose,

Packing, Etc.

51 1/2 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

oct-18 12c

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OR ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER.—Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the City of Atlanta, held on the 16th day of October, 1893, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer from Mitchell street, through private property of Mrs. M. L. Mackey, to Markham street, and along and in Markham street to Davis street, and from Davis street along and in Davis street to Dover's alley, and along and in the proposed extension of Davis street to Chapel street.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From Mitchell street to Markham street, of 2 feet by 3 feet, egg-shaped, brick, and from sewer along and in Markham street to Davis street, and in Davis street to Dover's alley, and from Dover's alley along and in proposed extension of Davis street to Chapel street, of 24-inch vitrified pipe, with brick manholes and catch basins.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing ninety cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

Said ordinance will be acted on at next regular meeting of council.

PARK WOODWARD, City Clerk.

oct-18 12c

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OR ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER.—Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the City of Atlanta, held on the 16th day of October, 1893, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer from a point 200 feet south of Georgia avenue to Crumley street, through the private property of A. Bellhagrat, C. W. Hunnicutt and L. P. Grant estate.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From a point 200 feet south of Georgia avenue to Georgia avenue, 3 feet 4 inches by 3 feet; from Georgia avenue to Crumley street, 3 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, egg-shaped; to be built of brick and stone.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of seven thousand dollars.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing ninety cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectively abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer.

Said ordinance will be acted on at next regular meeting of council.

PARK WOODWARD, City Clerk.

oct-18 12c

PREPARE YOURSELF FOR THE WEATHER CLOTHING!

As far as variety is concerned ours is the store where the toddler in kilt skirts and the heavy weight of two hundred and fifty pounds meet on equal footing. Our stock of Men's and Boys' Suits are just the things for style and comfort. Price, too, figures lagrely. Don't lose sight of our Hat and Furnishing Department. Underwear in immense variety—warm and comfortable. Not too early to think of an Overcoat. We have them.

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall St.

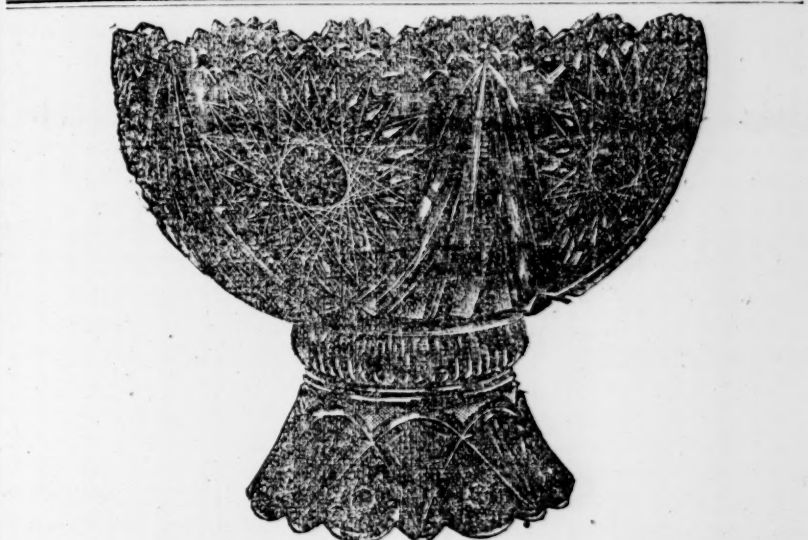
PLANE & FIELD
SELL
AMERICAN LUMP at \$3.75 PER TON.
Telephone, No. 354. West Alabama Street and Central Railroad
oct-22m no Hirsch

COAL \$3.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

PHONE No. 203. **SCIPLE SONS.**

R. O. CAMPBELL,
ATLANTA, GA:
Wholesale and Retail Shipper and Dealer in
Anthracite, Montevallo, Jellico, Splint, COAL.
WRITE FOR PRICES.



Rich Cut Glassware from the very best makers. A large assortment to select from.

MAIER & BERKELE
31 & 93 Whitehall Street.

Trunks and Traveling Bags.

A Full Line of LEATHER NOVELTIES.

A BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF

25 PER CENT.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,

92 and 94 Whitehall Street.

BAILEY & CARROLL

Successors to **ROSE & BAILEY** Jobbers.

Fine Wines

—AND— Whiskies!

OLD MELLOW CORN WHISKY.

43 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

P. S.—We are overstocked; must sell our goods

Simon pure, bought from the largest distillers in the

United States. Call or write us. We will convince

you our prices are less than any house in the south.

Last week's
Throgs
Were
GHARMED!
We gave
Them
BARGAINS!

KEELY CO

This week's
Growds
Will be
PLEASED!
We will
Give them
BARGAINS!

LEADING LOW PRICES

Dress Goods, Silks,
Velvets, Cloaks, Capes!

We Lead In Novelty—in Variety—in Quality—in Prompt Attention—in Low Prices asked.

LAST WEEK'S TREMENDOUS SALES will be outdone. Our bargain offerings have been supplemented by new Woolens, new Silks, new Cloaks, new Capes.

99c
SILK
SALE

Continuation Sale.

A greater collection of SILKS than you can see under any other roof in Atlanta. High class, novel, desirable! Some worth two dollars. None worth less than one-twenty-five. All Ninety-Nine Cents.

Black Bayardere Crystals

Black Peau de Soies

Black Faille Francaise

Black Moire Antique

Royal Satin Duchess

Novelty Black Armures

Novelty Taffetas

Figured Pitot Silks

High Class Swivel Silks

Fancy Dress Silks

Scotch Clan Plaids

Every Shade in Rhadama

99c
SILK
SALE

A Full Line of Evening Silks.

Dress Goods Bargains.

37¹/₂

Hundreds of pleased purchasers found bargains here.

Every Color All-wool Serge,
A sixty cents quality.

28 pieces Forty-inch Dress Flannels,
Never before quoted under sixty cents.

36 pieces New Basket Cloths,
Forty inches wide, changeable effects.

12 pieces Scotch Plaid Woolens.
Scarce everywhere at 50c.

One Case Blue Storm Serges.
Also blacks; ought to be fifty cents.

All-wool Novelty Dress Goods,
In stripes and checks.

Granite-Finish Swivel Mohairs,
In two-toned effects, exact copies of our one-twenty-five novelties. And 50 pieces assorted all-wool Novelties.

37¹/₂

The Wonder in Dress Goods

47¹/₂

This is the price that wins the trade for Keely Co.

English Tweed Mixtures.
Plaids, stripes, stylish checks, worth 69c.

Hard-Finish Storm Serges,
In black, blues, brown, worth 60c.

Two-Toned Hop Sackings,
All wool, every stylish mixture.

Basket-Weave Novelties,
Changeable, very stylish, worth 60c.

French Serges,
All wool, every color, sold elsewhere 75c.

All-Wool Plaids,
For waists and dresses.

Illuminated English Homespun.
Only that they are consigned, they'd be worth 75c. And 100 pieces and half pieces ass't'd novelties.

47¹/₂

A Monday Bargain.—Sixty pieces forty-inch Woolen Novelty Cloth, with Camel's Hair stripes, worth thirty-five cents. MONDAY'S PRICE, Nineteen Cents.

CLOAKS.

The crowds attendant upon our Cloak Sales show the drift of the cloak trade.

It's Here.

34-in. Beaver Jackets, full fan backs, Worth collars, large sleeves, . . . \$9.98

One Hundred Assorted Jackets.
Tans, havanas, black, blues, greens; with full sleeves, cape collars, . . . \$12.50

Braided Jackets.
The stylish coats, tight fitting, large sleeves, all colors, . . . \$15.00

Will Open Monday
100 Jackets, full lengths, large sleeves, new collars, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50.

A Bargain for the Children.
20 Eiderdown Cloaks, white cream and colors, 2 to 5 years, go on sale Monday, \$2.50

CAPES.

The public say that our Capes are prettier and cheaper than any elsewhere.

Twenty-Six Tan Capes.
New collars, fur trimmed, worth a great deal more, . . . \$10.00

Two Dozen Braided Capes.
Black, blue, myrtle, tan and brown, regular beauties, and very stylish, . . . \$12.50

Twenty Stylish Capes.
Assorted, fur trimmed, feather trimmed, velvet trimmed, . . . \$15.00

Plush Capes.
100 assorted fur trimmed Plush Capes, best styles, full lengths, \$13.75, \$18, \$22.50.

Nearly a Hundred
Children's Reefer Jackets, assorted colors, all wool, 4 to 10 years. Choice Monday, \$2

THE FAIR

OUR MILLINERY WEEK.

Ours is not a Millinery Department merely. Ours is a separate Millinery Store, with a separate corps of sales-ladies, trimmers and accountants. The Fair occupies all of the south room for fine Bonnets and Hats.

This is to be our Banner Millinery Week. We are now taking the crisp and spotless new of the newest from out the arriving boxes. Up to this date styles have been shifting. Now—TODAY—we, at The Fair, KNOW WHAT IS RIGHT IN STYLE. We finish our Hats superbly. There's not the smallest speck of care wasted. Will you come in for Headwear during this week? OUR PRICES:—You know prices at The Fair.

BARGAINS AT THE FAIR.

Millinery Dots.

New Aigrettes, at 10, 24 and 50c.
New Quills, at 10 to 24c; best grade.

50 Trimmed Hats at \$2.90, were \$5.00.

New Princess Tips, 37c up to \$2.98.
Fox Heads, from 98c up.
Birds, from 25c up.
Parrots, from 98c up.
New felt untrimmed Hats (one table full), at 98c.
Choice of fine untrimmed hats for children, at 74c.
"Continental" and "Colonial" shapes in handsome variety.

SPECIAL!

100 Pattern Hats, were \$7 to \$9, at \$4.98 choice.

Children's Turkish Caps at 49c.
Tobogagan Caps (new) 98c and \$1.48.
Velvet Caps, from \$1 up.
Soldier Caps, from 63c up.
One of our special departments is

Children's Caps.

We invite you to see our new and fashionable headwear for little ones.

Dry Goods at The Fair.

Dress Lining for skirts at 4c.
Selesia (waist lining) at 12c.
Sea Island (yard wide) at 12c.
Cotton Flannel at 5c yard.
Extra heavy Cotton Flannel, 8c; worth 10c.
We have just received a new lot of Cotton Flannel, and we offer you best values.
All-wool red twilled Flannel at 25c; worth 40c.
Good plain red Flannel at 15c.
Heavy twilled blue-gray Flannel at 18c; worth 25c.
French striped Flannel for sacques, at 50c; worth 75c.
All our best dark Calicoes at 5c yard; worth 7c.
Any yard of our \$1 Dress Goods, in fine wool poplins, serges, henriettas, at 75c. (We are closing out Dress Goods.)
Remnants of Dress Goods.
25 Dress Patterns at \$7.50 (no two alike), were \$12 to \$20.
Felt Table Scarfs at 50c choice; were 75c.
Butcher's Linen at 25c yard.
Silkoline at 12 1/2c; worth 15c.
Linen 10-4 Sheeting at \$1 yard.
Linen 6-4 Sheeting at 50c yard.
Silk embroidered Skirting Flannel at 75c; was \$1.
Broadcloth (46 inches wide) at 75c yard; worth \$1.25.
All-wool Plaids (40 inches wide) at 75c yard; worth \$1.
Dress Flannel (all wool, 36 inches wide) at 39c yard.
Black Henriettas (silk finished, 45 inches) at 75c yard; others ask \$1.
Heavy black Serge (38 inches wide) at 50c yard.
New Window Shades (cloth), from 33c up.
New 3-yard lace Curtains, from 74c pair up.
New Portieres, in old blue, crimson and tan, from \$3.98 up.

Low Prices at The Fair.

Emaline (store polish), 5c.
Bixby Shoe Polish, 10c.
Parisian Violets (new perfume) at 24c.
Pearline, 4c.
Soda, 5c pound.
Palm Soap, 5c.
Bird Seed, 9c.
Combs, 5c up; and Brushes, 15c up.
Tooth Brushes, 10c up.

Toys at The Fair.

Our Toys are now ready for wholesale as well as retail. We desire our customers who have stocks to place orders for Toys and Holiday Goods early. We can lay aside assortments for you now. Don't delay.
Dolls in gross lots. Don't buy Dolls unless you go to headquarters. We represent the largest German Doll factories, and so we undersell all on Dolls.

BYCK BROS & CO.

THE LIVE, HUSTLING Shoe Retailers.

Offer 11 Reasons

Why you should buy from them:

We keep the Best.

We sell the Latest

At the Lowest Prices

By the Most Polite Clerks

In the Prettiest Store.

Everything Neat as a Pin.

Our styles are exclusive.

Our Shoes are Fashionable.

We have the most widths.

We have the Largest Variety.

We have Strictly One Price.

WE DON'T

have to advertise for business, as we are busy all day; but we've got in the habit of telling the people all about our nice Footwear, so that we just keep hammering to be neighborly; that's all.

BY THE WAY,

Have you seen those Beautiful EVENING SLIPPERS

In our Windows?

Grecians, 4-Strap Roman Sandals, in Satins and Glaces, Bronzes and Operas.

Every-one is a picture. They are very handsome. They will match your dress.

We have the Greatest Variety of BOYS' SHOES!

LACE OR BUTTON, HEEL OR SPRING.

Do you want Nobby, Good and Perfect Fitting

Dress and Every-Day Shoes for the girls? Then see what we have. We are striving to build up a great reputation on the quality and prices of our Shoes. Come and see us.

Every Shoe Guaranteed

BYCK BROS. & CO.

Footcoverers to All Mankind.

27 WHITEHALL ST.

The proclamation names Bartow, Paulding, Cobb and Cherokee counties as the scenes of such outrages.

Highest cash prices paid for old gold. ▲
L. Deffen Company, 69 Whitehall street.

FIRE IN THE COTTON.

Flames Break Out Among Three Hundred Bales at Albany.

THE DAILY NEWS CLOSED DOWN

**The Sheriff Walks in and Takes Charge
but Will Not Get Out a Sunday
Issue of the Paper**

Albany, Ga., October 21.—(Special).—The stockade of Jesse Land, a respectable farmer of the eastern section of this county, was last night together with two mules, a horse, a wagon and buggy, and a lot of dry forage. There was no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

The compress of Hitt & Co., in this city sustained a loss of about thirty bales of cotton this afternoon by fire. The prompt work of the fire department prevented a very serious loss, as there were about three hundred bales in close proximity to that which burned.

The pulpits of the various churches of the city will be filled tomorrow by Presbyterian ministers, who are here in attendance upon the session of the Macon presbytery.

Its Last Form Closed.

The office of The News and Advertiser was again closed tonight by the sheriff under a mortgage for purchase money held by Dr. J. D. Turner, of Atlanta. It was rumored that this will prove the death knell of The News and Advertiser, but Editor Pruett is plucky and promises to give Albany a new morning paper with a new name in a very few days. It is proper to state that during the time between its first and last suspension, on account of Editor Pruett's sickness, the paper was under the editorial care of those bright and brave young men, Judge Sam W. Smith and Representative Ed R. Jones, who were

tomorrow when the sheriff unceremoniously muzzled them. Colonel Jones declares that he is a Jonah as a newspaper man and will never assist at another newspaper funeral.

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

"The Burglar," a Comedy Drama by Augustus Thomas, Author of "Alabama."

"Edith's Burglar" is a delightful comedy drama with many pretty love scenes and tempered with a mild sensation on the discovery that an honored husband and father is a leader of a famous band of burglars. Friends attempt to conceal and prevent the knowledge becoming public or to the wife's ears. The husband leaves for other fields,

his death. The wife and mother marries again. In a few years there reappears upon the scene a burglar, who in pursuit of his nefarious calling, one night robbing a house, is confronted by a child. She, to his surprise, is not frightened and alarms no one. The midnight interview between these two is a bit of dramatic study new to theatergoers. Her childlike innocence and unselfish devo-

everything unmolested, he discovers the child to be his own little daughter. The denouement is one for trying nerves, and a most interesting spectacle. The audience is held spell-bound by the charming little actress, who, though only eight years old, is a wonderful little actress. This play had a remarkable run at the Madison Square theater, where it crowded the house nightly. A special ladies' and children's matinee will be given Thursday.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning Special Officer John Abbott and Patrolman William Doyle were engaged in a friendly wrestling bout at the station when the man fell backwards. Doyle was underneath and his right leg was broken in two places below the knee.

The injured man was sent to the hospital, where his broken limb was placed in a plaster of paris bandage. He was then sent to his home at No. 341 Peters street.

Officer Doyle was resting easily last night and is in no danger whatever. So one regret to the residents more than Miss Abbott who is one of the biggest hearted of men, and had not the faintest idea that the scuffle would result seriously.

Plowers at Vicmaux's with regular din-

Plovers at Vignaux's with regular dinner today. Oct-22 -2t sun
 Headquarters Georgia Division United Confederate Veterans, Atlanta, Ga., October 20, 1893.
 General Order No. 2.
 A cordial invitation having been extended by the Augusta Exposition Company, the Georgia State Agricultural Society and the Confederate Survivors' Association, of Richmond county, to confederate survivors

during the great exposition as veterans' day, this is to signify our acceptance, and all confederate associations and all ex-soldiers in Georgia are earnestly requested to be present on this the great special occasion. It is believed that especially low railroad rates will be fixed for these dates, so as to enable large numbers to attend from all parts of this state, and from many other states. By order of

CLEMENT A. EVANS,
Major Gen'l. Com. G. Div.
A. J. WEST, Adjutant General.

Massive oak bedroom suits \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35 and up. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

IT IS POSTPONED—The entertainment for the benefit of the Mission of the Incarnation has been postponed until next Friday night. All tickets already sold will be good for the next night except for this date. An interesting programme has been arranged, and refreshments will be served. Twenty-five cents is charged for admission.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT—Mrs. J. W. Adair, of West Atlanta, fell from the rear steps of her country home Friday night and sustained a severe fracture of her right leg. Her leg was broken and she was badly bruised. Dr. Wiley dressed her injuries.

THOMSON HENLEY POTTS,
City and President.

Street, Atlanta, Ga.
 on Whiskies, Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
 Bottled Aie and Porter. Wholesale agents for
 Bottled Beers. Your trade solicited.
 of charge. Telephone 48.

RACE LAST WEEK

We Were Two Victors.

Two victors!
Prize, the other the prize for fastest time,



Victors. Out of ten races they cap-
tured the desperately contested five mile
race.

AGENTS, ATLANTA, GA

FIRE IN THE COTTON.

Flames Break Out Among Three Hundred
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THE DAILY NEWS CLOSED DOWN

The Sheriff Walks in and Takes Charge
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 New York, June 10.

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of the starfish calling one night robbing a house, is confronted by a child. She, to his surprise, is not frightened and alarms no one. The main attraction of the picture is a bit of dramatic study new to theatergoers. Her childlike innocence and unselfish devotion to her mother, who is a victim of a little marauder, and about to depart, leaving everything unmolested, he discovers the child is his own little daughter. A splendid picture is one for trying nerves, and a most interesting spectacle. The audience is held spellbound by the story and the actress who, though only eight years old, is wonderful. Little actress This play had a remarkable run at the Madison Square theater, where it was the main attraction. A splendid picture and children's matinee will be given Thursday.

An Unfortunate Accident.

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The Injured man was sent to the hospital, where his broken limb was placed in a plaster of paris bandage. He was then sent to his home at No. 341 Peters street.

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Flowers at Vignaux's with regular dinner
oct 22-2t sun

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oct-22 -2t sun

Confederate Veterans, Atlanta, Ga., October 20, 1893.

General Order No. 2.

The memorial having been extended by the Augusta Exposition Company, and the Georgia State Agricultural Society, and the Confederate Survivors' Association, of Richmond county, to confederate survivors throughout the union to meet in Augusta, Ga., on November 23d and 24th, set apart during the great exposition as veterans' day, this is to signify our acceptance, and all confederate associations and all ex-confederates in Georgia are earnestly requested to be present and enjoy the great occasion. It is believed that special low railroad rates will be fixed for these dates, so as to enable large numbers

from many other states. By order of
CLIMENT A. EVANS,
Major General, Coast Artillery Dir.
A. J. WEST, Adjutant General.

Massive oak bedroom suits \$20, \$25, \$30,
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PAINFUL ACCIDENT—Mrs. J. W. Adair,
of West Africa, fell from the rear steps of
her home before being taken to the hospital.
Severe and painful injuries. Her left arm
was broken and she was badly bruised. Dr.
Hester dressed her injuries.

HOMPSON, HENRY POTTS,
Vice President. Sec'y and Treasurer.
N LIQUOR COM'Y
and Joseph Thompson.
(use.)

Whiskies, Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
Bottled Ale and Porter. Wholesale agents for
Bottled Beers. Your trade solicited.
No charge. Telephone 48.

RACE LAST WEEK

ize, the other the prize for fastest time,



Victors. Out of ten races they cap-
In the desperately contested five mil-

0., AGENTS, ATLANTA, GA



MEETINGS MONDAY.

The Executive Committee Will Convene in Ordinary Calhoun's Office.

PIONEERS' SOCIETY MEETS TOMORROW

Something About the Semi-Centennial Celebration for December-20th Is the Date.

Tomorrow there will be two meetings held in the interest of the semi-centennial celebration.

The first meeting will be that of the executive committee at the office of Calhoun W. L. Calhoun, and later in the evening a second meeting will be held by the Pioneer Society to either approve or disapprove of the action heretofore taken by the executive committee.

Great interest has been aroused, and from the present appearances, the celebration will be without parallel in the history of the city. It is understood that Dr. Joe Jacobs will propose some new and startling features in the way of floats. Such incidents as the Hon. Jonathan Norcross and his cannon, with which he intended to defend himself against the hobs when he was mayor, and fined them for disorderly conduct.

Still another thing to be represented would be the coming of the little rail, and many other little bits of local history could be shown to the latter day citizens, who would be interested and entertained. There has also been the suggestion made that the city should contribute towards the celebration something like \$3,000. This would be impossible, as the charter of the city forbids any such action on the part of the city. With the legislature meeting at this time, this matter might be remedied by speedy legislation, so that the example of Mayor Gilroy of New York, who telegraphed \$12,000 to be used in the purchase of fireworks for New York's day at the fair, might be imitated.

The points to be considered in such a thing are many and advantageous. Through the celebration Atlanta would be advertised as she has never before, and it is an opportunity which the people should not miss.

To Erect a Memorial Tower.

At the last meeting of the executive committee, Messrs. Bruce & Morgan presented the plans for a handsome memorial tower. This tower would be erected in honor of the city's growth and progress. It is proposed to build it of material manufactured or secured in the city or state, and to make it mark an era in the history of Atlanta, dating back to the time when the city was first settled. The idea is an apt one, and will receive the encouragement due such a piece of patriotic enterprise.

The Date and the Programme.

It has been misunderstood by many that the semi-centennial celebration would be held on December 23d, but such is not the case. After some discussion, and after due deliberation, it was decided to change the date to the 20th of December.

The recommendations of the committee in regard to the programme were adopted and are as follows:

1. That public offices shall be closed and business of every kind suspended for the entire day.
2. The city to be decorated with national and state colors, and other appropriate designs.
3. A procession composed of the entire civil and military organizations of the state and county, and others in the state desiring to participate, bearing such emblems as may be appropriate, escorting the governor and state officials, and carrying the national and state flags, and other appropriate emblems. The same to form on Forsyth and adjacent streets, or some other suitable place, at 10 o'clock a. m., and move by proper route, henceforth to be designated, to the state capitol.
4. At the capitol there shall be prayer, music, short addresses by the governor and mayor, five-minute addresses by the living ex-mayors, and a brief history of the city from the time of its first settlement to the present time. The speakers selected for this are well-known citizens of the city.
5. The afternoon to be devoted to social enjoyment.
6. At 7 o'clock in the evening there shall be either a spectacular representation or a pyrotechnic display, as the funds collected may warrant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. J. WALKER, stenographer, removed from Walker building to 25 1/2 Whitehall street. Phone 338. Oct 22-23.

ATLANTA MADE FLOOR PAINTS at W. S. McNeal's Paint Store, 114 Whitehall street.

ADAMS' automatic domestic waterworks are just what every public building, hotel and residence needs. For particulars, address H. H. Moore, general agent, 64 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

200,000 GALLONS ROOF PAINT to sell at W. S. McNeal's Paint Store, 114 Whitehall street.

CALL and see W. S. Bell & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Sash, Doors and Blinds, for special bargains. W. S. Bell & Co., 23 Ivy st.

LEAD, white and tinted at W. S. McNeal's Paint Store, 114 Whitehall street.

ATLANTA MADE FLOOR PAINTS at W. S. McNeal's Paint Store, 114 Whitehall street.

DANCING.

YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN desiring to join a pleasant private dancing class, address Miss W. Constitution office. Evening lessons.

DANCING SCHOOL, Tuesday and Thursday nights, Zouave Army, 65 1/2 East Alabama street. For particulars, apply to Mrs. E. A. Craven, No. 145 South Forsyth street. Oct 21-61.

MEDICAL.

TORPID LIVER, biliousness, loss of flesh, pimples, indigestion, constipation and other ailments, the great vegetable liver tonic, curet, cures. Valuable. Circulars free. Hepatic Remedy Company, 28 State street, Chicago.

LADIES: Chestnut's English Pennyroyal Pills (and Bland's) are the best, safe, reliable, take no time, and are the best for all ailments. "Bottle for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At drug stores of Louisville, Ky. or by mail sent 10 cents postage. Address: Dr. J. M. Dr. Mary A. Brannon, 88 North 7th street.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—New 11-room house in Chastanooga, built four years ago, all modern conveniences, for Atlanta property. Oct 21-61.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—The loan of \$100 on vacant lot near North Boulevard, value \$1,500; time, 12 months. R. N. C. care Constitution.

LADIES' COLUMN.

WHILE up town remember "this little Parisian hair dresser," Miss Maxine, 70 1/2 Whitehall street. "Wigs, lockets," bangs, etc. Oct 22-23.

LADIES: If troubled with any female complaint, one week's local treatment free. Also 120-page book, treatment for ladies only, and full particulars of all special treatments for women troubles or diseases of women. If ordered by mail sent 10 cents postage. Address: Dr. J. M. Dr. Mary A. Brannon, 88 North 7th street.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—From my office in the hotel building, a black alligator, light weight, percent new. Finder will be rewarded returning to me. R. F. Sheldon, office Mutual Life Insurance Co., Gould building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FIRST-CLASS Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Clerks, Collectors, Druggists, etc., furnished free by Southern Bureau, 70 1/2 Whitehall street.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 70 1/2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists you in getting a good position. Five paid for each house.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 70 1/2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists you in getting a good position. Five paid for each house.

A YOUNG LADY would ask that some kind person give her a situation that will support her. She is educated, refined, Christian girl. Miss M. D. Constitution office.

WANTED—Man of business ability in every city of 2,000 inhabitants and over to manage branch office for Chicago house. Must have immediate references and 100% satisfactory. Pay depends upon ability. J. J. F. Brown Chemical Company, 210 Fontaine building.

WANTED—First-class experienced man traveling salesman. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

WANTED—A traveling salesman to sell jewelry. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

MANAGER and BUYER open for engagements. Must have experience, largest dry goods houses south; must take charge dress goods department. "Manager" care Constitution.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address The Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudson, Manager, Dallas, Tex. Oct 22-23.

WANTED—Tailors, white or colored, for repairing. Union Dry Goods, 16 Ivy street.

A COMPETENT and experienced stenographer and typewriter desires a position. Best references. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

\$50 TO \$100 A WEEK—General and local agents, ladies or gentlemen. Best sellers known. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—Keen, bright and energetic men and women wanted everywhere for "Simpson's World's Greatest Invention." Only book of copyrighted photographs of buildings, scenes and exhibits of the exposition management; official certificate accompanies each volume. Bonanza for all. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

RELIABLE men wanted to distribute circulars for large advertising campaign. Cash paid. Stamp. Reference. Distributing Bureau, P. O. Box 3225, New York City.

AGENTS—Salary or commission. The greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil. Sells on sight. Write for circulars. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

CIGARS—By cigar manufacturing house, having an established trade in Georgia and Alabama, an A. No. 1 salesman to carry their goods as sales agent. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

WANTED—Traveling salesman or have fine side line. Bouquet Cigar Company, Lynchburg, Va.

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER. Steady employment, experience unnecessary, \$75 salary of commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 540 Van Buren, Chicago. Oct 13-23.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A woman cook without family; must come well recommended. Apply 43 Peachtree.

A GOOD, strong white girl wants a place to do housework. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

WANTED—White girl or woman (German preferred) to cook. Apply Monday 164 Whitehall.

WANTED—Woman in laundry who can iron, cut and shirt machine; only experienced hand wanted. Apply Monday. Eureka Laundry, 2nd floor.

WANTED—Young lady who understands stenography and bookkeeping to help in office. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

LADIES GUARANTEED \$20 a week for writing and correcting present work at home. Free catalogues, stamps. Ethel A. Sprague, South Bend, Ind.

ANY LADY who desires to make \$20 per week at her own home, address B. care Constitution, with reference.

WANTED—A lady to teach music, Latin and English branches. Mrs. Spier, Cherokee Miss. Ga.

WE WISH to employ a few ladies to mail for home use. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHIEF—Understanding the art of cooking in all its branches is desirous to make engagements on or after November 10th, either as a chef or pastry cook at a fair salary in some good southern hotel. Address Chief Dining Car, 326 Big Four Conduits, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—By a gentleman with wife and two children, employment; have had ten years' experience in wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco business. Will do anything within reason, and willing to accept of small wages. Address E. M. P., care this office.

WANTED—A first-class bookkeeper will correspond with any business house in any city in regard to making an engagement; best of references. Address E. M. P., care this office.

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper in city of some small country town; have some experience in bookkeeping and general office work. Address E. M. P., care this office.

WANTED—Position by a thoroughly posted retail dry goods man; fifteen years' experience in retail dry goods business; general salary to be consistent with general times; won't object to leaving city. Address "Lafayette," care this office.

WANTED—Situations by experienced hand or circular sawyer and setter on steam feed or any other feed. Write to James Richmond, Portland, Ore.

REAL ESTATE BOOKKEEPER wants position. Will work cheap to learn business. Three years' experience. City references. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent prescriptionist, licensed in Georgia and Alabama, desires position. Best of references. Address Cosmo, 131 Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga.

A POSITION by a man of long experience and thoroughly acquainted with the sewing machine business in all its branches; also of reference; care position offered. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

ELECTRICIAN—Young man wants position in the south; experienced in electrical work; is a practical machanic. Address Wm. S. 40 Fourth street.

SITUATION WANTED—Drug clerk, 8 years' practical experience in drug business. A. I. reference, strictly temperate; registered in Georgia by examination; single. Address S. J. care Constitution.

WANTED—Position, by young man who has had 2 years' experience in mercantile life; experienced in bookkeeping, general merchandise and cotton business; good references. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

WANTED—A position as traveling salesman or shipping clerk; has experience as both. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper or governess, by a woman not afraid of work. Address P. O. Box 46, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper by experienced stenographer and typewriter. Has her own machine and is familiar with office work. Satisfactory references furnished. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding house or boarding school by a lady who has had 10 years' experience. Address B. care Constitution, with reference.

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Twenty-Four Pages

ATLANTA, GA., October 22, 1893.

Compromise at Last!

The contest in the senate between the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, as the ultimatum of those whose chief purpose has been to strike down silver, and repeal, conditioned on the continued recognition of silver as a standard money metal, as demanded by the democratic platform, is drawing to a close, and the action of the democrats in the senate yesterday virtually settles the question in this congress.

To those unreasonable newspapers which, at the sacrifice of party pledges and party prestige, have taken the position that "compromise is defeat," The Constitution's answer has been that compromise was the only possible and safe course for the democrats of the senate to take. For weeks we have been urging most strenuously some such line of settlement as was agreed upon yesterday.

Instead of unconditional repeal, leaving one of the standard money metals of the government stranded and strangled, the Sherman law is to be repealed, coupled with an assurance guaranteeing the continued recognition of silver. As a result of the proposed compromise the silver circulation will be increased to about \$800,000,000, and coinage will be continued at the ratio of 16 to 1.

If those who have been deceiving the people with the cry that "compromise is defeat" are satisfied with the compromise which has been adopted, notwithstanding the fact that they have boldly proclaimed their threat of panic rather than compromise, so much the better. If they are contented, others ought to be, and, so far as The Constitution is concerned, we feel that there is much in the new development of the situation for which to be thankful. More than that, we are convinced that in having taken a bold stand in defense of an increased circulation, instead of a contraction of the currency, such as would have followed unconditional repeal, we have been absolutely right from first to last.

The efforts of the democrats of the senate to reach a basis of compromise that would be accepted by the contending factions have been closely followed and fairly outlined by our Washington correspondent. In this matter we have kept our readers informed of such developments as presented themselves from time to time. We have printed the news, suppressing no fact that stood in the way of compromise.

This morning our special telegram, announcing that a basis of agreement has probably been found, is supplemented by the general press dispatches.

We judge from the tenor of the information that the basis of the compromise is of a character that will prove acceptable to all the senators who have heretofore arrayed themselves against such a measure.

The compromise provides for the continued purchase of bullion under the Sherman law to October, 1894; to the coinage of the additional purchases; to the coinage of the seigniorage now in the treasury; and to the issue of no notes, other than silver notes, under the denomination of \$10.

The bond issue scheme has been entirely eliminated, and those who framed the compromise are to be congratulated on this fact.

The fact that the purchases of bullion are to be coined is a noteworthy feature of the compromise. The storage of the silver bullion purchased by the treasury has been the cause of all our troubles, and has given rise to most of the uneasiness that has been felt in financial circles. If the purchases had been coined and held for the redemption of the notes issued, the main objection to the Sherman law would have been wiped out.

The Constitution is in favor of any reasonable compromise that may be

agreed on. The main thing is for the democratic party in the senate to get together and act. Its failure to do this has put a tremendous strain upon the party organization in Georgia and the south, and the effect of this has been far worse than any of the pretended evils that have grown out of the Sherman law—albeit the Harrison policy under which that law has been administered is bad beyond all expression.

Now, let the democrats get together! The party must act. It must show in the senate that it possesses the necessary vitality, the necessary patriotism to accept the charge which the people have placed in its hands.

The City Primaries.

By authority of the citizens' executive committee, ward primaries, for the selection of the committee of one hundred, which is to nominate two aldermen and seven councilmen, will be held on November 6th.

In the meeting of the executive committee at which the primary system was adopted, the question of the method of nomination was discussed fully and freely. Among the systems proposed was one which has been tried before—ward mass meetings for the choice of members of the committee of one hundred. The executive committee decided against this plan, and by a unanimous vote recommended ward primaries. Since this plan has been recommended by the executive committee, it should be made the real and not the nominal test of selection of members of the committee of one hundred. Advance ward mass meetings, held for the purpose of preparing a ticket to be voted for at the primaries, would be nothing more nor less than a subversion of the order of the executive committee. Had mass meetings been authorized, there would have been no objection to the plan; but since another method was adopted, it should be carried out in good faith, or the movement will be a farce.

Since the contest is to be an open one, wherein every voter will have an opportunity to cast his ballot, there should be no backroom caucuses! No specially prepared tickets! No ward mass meetings!

Advance meetings of any kind, arranged for the purpose of preparing tickets will not be attended by citizens generally, because the executive committee has recommended another method, and if there is to be a subversion of the plan of the committee, the efforts to nominate a genuine citizens' ticket will not be successful.

Let everything be done regularly and in order. Avoid backroom caucuses and sugar-coated delegations. It should be the duty of every voter to select fifteen straightforward, square, reliable citizens to represent his ward in the committee of one hundred, and he should select his own ticket.

Let every voter exercise the privilege of choosing the men for whom he will vote. No one should consider himself obligated to vote for any man, or any set of men, but the chief consideration should be the choice of a committee which can be relied on to serve the city ahead of any special interest in the nomination of the municipal ticket to be named by the committee of one hundred.

If the committee which is to nominate the municipal ticket is chosen as directed by the executive committee, every voter will have a chance to express his choice, and the people will be allowed to select a committee, the work of which every good citizen can accept with the assurance that the interests and the welfare of the city will be properly protected.

If, on the other hand, it develops that the committee of one hundred is to be named in the special interest of any bank or any corporation, and the public has good ground for supposing that any bank or any corporation, or any individual interest, has exercised a paramount influence in the formation of the ticket to be named by the committee of one hundred, the people will arise in their might and enter their indignant protest by the defeat of the ticket, and The Constitution will help them to do it.

Hands off, therefore, to all but those who are willing to enter this primary with the public welfare first at heart!

Let the people select a first-class committee of one hundred!

Let this committee of one hundred select a truly representative ticket for council and then.

Let the people in turn ratify the nomination of that ticket!

But it must be understood all along that this is the people's business, and that they propose to direct its settlement.

Trenton and Atlanta.

The splendid and costly monument just dedicated at Trenton, N. J., to commemorate Washington's victory over the Hessians at that place in 1776, is doubtless the forerunner of other battle monuments.

The Trenton fight was by no means an important affair, measured by the standard of these days. Less than four thousand men were engaged on both sides and less than twenty were killed. Yet the event has been thought worthy of a shaft costing about \$100,000, and a celebration costing many thousands more.

If monuments are to be raised to distinguish notable battlefields, Atlanta should have one of the finest on the continent. The city itself was a battle ground during a siege of forty days and half a dozen battles were fought in its suburbs, any one of which overshadowed the fight at Trenton.

The ex-confederates and ex-confederates should unite in raising a stately memorial in granite or marble to mark the spot where the flower of two armies made history and shaped the destinies of the nation.

Why should we wait a century or so?

The work should be begun now. An association properly organized with this object in view would have no difficulty in raising \$100,000 from persons all over the union who would gladly render substantial aid.

They Must Be Entertained.

Atlanta in a few days will entertain within her gates perhaps the largest convention which has ever been held in the south.

It will be a gathering of Christian workers from nearly every part of the world and the object to be accomplished by the meeting is a full and thorough discussion of the practical aspects of religion. There will be a number of prominent men to speak, among them Rev. A. T. Pierson, the successor of Dr. Spurgeon, the great London preacher.

This convention was induced to select Atlanta as the place of meeting over a pressing invitation from Toronto, Canada. Heretofore it has met in the larger cities of the north and west, but the invitation of Atlanta was so cordial, and her public spirit so widely known, that the preference, without much debate, was awarded to this city. The convention is made up of refined and cultured men and among the number are included ministers, lawyers, bankers, merchants, physicians and men engaged in every profession and employment. The last convention was held at Tremont temple, in Boston, Mass., and 50,000 conversions were ascribed to its immediate influence in New England.

To entertain this convention every Christian fireside in Atlanta ought to be enlisted. It is non-sectarian in character and pan-denominational in its composition. A large majority of the delegates will be from the south. These Christian people, on their own account, should be accorded a warm reception, but more especially because of their errand. They are God's ambassadors, and they come on a lofty and important mission. After having walked our streets and partaken of our hospitality, they will go back to their homes impressed by what they have seen, and Atlanta, in a double measure, will receive the blessing and the benefit of the convention.

Atlanta should not be slow in taking this occasion by the hand and in making such provision for the delegates, against their coming next month, as will do her entertainment honor and carry with it everything implied in that delightful sobriquet—the sunny south.

Those who desire to entertain delegates or contribute to the fund for their accommodation, will communicate at once with Mr. D. E. Luther, the chairman of the entertainment committee, or with his excellency, Governor W. J. Northen, the chairman of the local board.

What Atlanta Missed.

Our telegrams this morning state that the Litchfield, Ill., car works, employing 1,000 workmen and turning out 1,000 cars per week, have closed a deal which will cause their removal to Memphis.

We learn that the credit for drawing this great enterprise to Memphis is almost entirely due to the Young Men's Business League, of that city. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record says:

"The Young Men's Business League in some way learned of the opportunity to secure the car works and began a series of efforts for that object, not only by correspondence, but by personal solicitation. The car works people were made acquainted with the advantages of Memphis; then they were told that they could obtain land for the site gratis and other donations. Their interest aroused, the next step was to ask them to come and see for themselves. They did so, and now negotiations have reached a point where it is believed the works will be located in Memphis, with the result that from 2,000 to 2,500 people will be added to the city's population and a corporation paying out \$300,000 yearly in wages will be added to the city's resources. Mr. Collins probably knew that there was such a place as Memphis. Possibly he had stopped in the city at intervals, but, as he states, he only thought of leaving his interests there through the 'persistence' of the Young Men's Business League, which he says he could not but admire."

Atlanta has a Young Men's Democratic League, but we regret to say that she has no Young Men's Business League. With such an organization, and with a little well-directed effort, we are satisfied that the Litchfield company would have decided to come here, because our city is more central and has better transportation facilities than Memphis, and for the further reason that we are in close proximity to the hardwood and pine forests.

Too many of our capitalists seem to think that when a new business block is erected it is a big thing, but it is of vastly more importance to draw industries here that will swell our population and give employment to thousands.

We congratulate the Young Men's Business League, of Memphis, and hope that their success will stimulate similar efforts here in Atlanta. It is about time for us to get together and push our industrial interests.

Answering a Correspondent.

A correspondent writes to The Constitution to say that, while he agrees with pretty much everything he sees in its editorial columns, there are some phases of the silver question he does not clearly understand. For instance, he has seen it stated somewhere that if this country enters upon the free coinage of silver, the farmers will have to accept pay for the cotton and wheat they sell to Europe in depreciated silver.

A chestnut with one worm hole in it might deceive somebody, but it is curious how a chestnut with forty worm holes in it could deceive anybody. The statement that puzzles our correspondent is based on the assumption that the opening of the mint market of the United States to silver and the creation here of an unlimited and inexhaustible demand for silver bullion to be coined into standard money will have no effect on the value of silver bullion.

If there is a particle of truth in this assumption, then we must take it for granted that the law of supply and demand has been repealed by some invisible senate, whose proceedings have not yet been made public. But if this law has not been repealed, the mint price would be the market price, not only in this country, but in all the European countries with which we have any extensive dealings. The United States control the silver supply.

There is a theory that to open our mints to silver would be to send gold to a premium and cause it to disappear, and that this fact would result in lower prices for our products abroad. Well,

we had a gold premium period in this country from 1865 to late in the seventies—nearly ten years. The year 1873 was about the middle period. Did our farmers suffer from low prices during that year or during any other year until the effects of the single gold standard began to make themselves felt? Did the gold premium cause British and European buyers to pay low prices for our cotton and wheat? If it did, the fact failed to affect our farmers, for they received pretty fair prices for their crops and they were more prosperous then, so far as an abundant supply of money is concerned, than they have been since.

As a matter of fact the whole country got along better under a gold premium than it ever has since. When a farmer could sell a bale of cotton for \$100 and 100 bushels of wheat for \$150 in good debt-paying currency, he didn't care a snap of his finger whether gold was at a premium or whether there was any of that metal in existence.

Therefore, we say that no matter what the European dislocation between silver and gold might be, the American farmer in the event of free coinage would get good prices for his crops, and he would receive good debt-paying money in return therefor.

We'll lay a trip to a ginger cake that the statement that has puzzled our correspondent was invented by some little whippersnapper that has never given an hour to the study of the money question in the whole course of his life. And we'll let our correspondent decide the bet.

What the Platform Says.

The patronage heeled and cuckoo organs are quick to criticize the proposition of Senator Morgan to repeal the whole of the Sherman law. These criticisms expose as nothing else could do the mad folly of those who are using their utmost endeavors to repudiate the spirit and purpose of the democratic platform and policy. It sheds a white light on the sinister aims of those who are now striving to bring about the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

The patronage heeled and cuckoo organs say that the repeal of the whole of the Sherman law would create a dislocation in our currency by leaving the redemption of the silver notes issued under the act of 1890 unprovided for. How is it that the cuckoo organs are not wise enough to perceive that the very argument they are making shows beyond all question that no authority for the unconditional repeal of the whole law or a part of it is to be found in the democratic platform? Do they not perceive that if the unconditional repeal of the whole law would cause a dislocation of our currency system, it follows beyond all question and as a matter of course that the democratic platform does not demand unconditional repeal?

But let us look at the platform itself. Let us see what the wisdom of the party said. Here is what the platform says of the Sherman law:

"We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal."

"That is what the democratic platform says of the Sherman law. We have quoted every word. Where in that declaration can be found a hint or a suggestion that the democratic party, as well as the republicans, ought to be anxious for the speedy and unconditional repeal of only the purchasing clause of the Sherman act? The democrats, in their wisdom, denounced 'the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890.' They did not single out the purchasing clause for their denunciation. They denounced the whole act as 'a cowardly makeshift,' and declared that the whole act and not the purchasing clause—was 'fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.'"

But now the patronage heeled and the cuckoo organs, taking the cue from John Sherman and the republican bankers of the east, repudiate the plain declaration of the platform and try to convince the country that they believe the party has given authority for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause.

There is the declaration of the platform and it stands for itself. Taken with the rest of the financial plank it covers the whole ground, and needs no interpretation. Its meaning is clear and unmistakable. In the face of it, we have the attitude of the patronage heeled and the cuckoo organs. When Senator Morgan asks the author of the Sherman law if he will repeal that measure in accordance with the demand of the democratic platform, the answer is a vociferous "No." This is the cue for the patronage heeled and the cuckoo organs. They take their place behind John Sherman, and cry out "no" in their shrill and piping voices.

Never since the party was organized has there been such a barefaced attempt to sell it out and repudiate its principles. Never has there been such an effort to pluck from the flower of victory the fruit of defeat.

The patronage heeled and cuckoo organs need not think they are deceiving the people. If authority is to be found in the democratic platform for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, there is also authority for the unconditional repeal of the single bounty clause of the McKinley law, leaving the rest of the tariff duties intact. Those who play fast and loose with party obligations and party principles should prepare for the day of reckoning. That day will come if the people have a spark of honesty or of manhood left.

Colonel I. W. Avery.

Colonel I. W. Avery, of Atlanta, is being urged by his friends, though not himself an active candidate, for the position of United States minister to Norway and Sweden.

The Constitution hopes that he will get it. Colonel Avery has done splendid work for the south in behalf of direct trade, and his years of active usefulness in the development of the south, entitle him to the best wishes and cordial endorsement of the people.

An able scholar, an elegant gentleman,

and a genuine diplomat, he possesses every qualification that would make him a most acceptable representative of our country in any court in the world.

He has The Constitution's hearty good will, and we do not hesitate to say that if left to us Colonel Avery would be handsomely provided for.

Postmaster Fox.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Dr. Amos Fox for the postmastership of Atlanta, and it will be confirmed without unnecessary delay.

It is no disparagement to any of the gentlemen who sought this office to say that the democrats of Georgia are heartily glad to welcome Postmaster Fox. The doctor is a brainy and loyal worker for his party, and his progressive enterprise, business ability and big heart have made him one of the most popular men in the state. Coming to Atlanta shortly after the war, he identified himself with our interests and has always been at the front when his services were needed for the public good.

Dr. Fox will succeed a postmaster who has made a good business administration of his office, and it is a high compliment to pay him when we say that his fellow citizens feel assured that his administration will suffer in no way when compared with that of General Lewis, the republican incumbent who is now about to step down and out.

The Constitution salutes Postmaster Fox!

The Pity of It.

Times change and men change with them.

Only one short year ago, what a gallant fight the democrats in congress made against closure, when the force bill hung in the balance!

And how solidly the southern press sustained them and rejoiced over their victorious fight for the freedom of debate!

But times and men change, and we now find The Augusta Evening News headlining a Washington dispatch as follows: "Victory Half Won—Two More Names Will Make an Absolute Majority for Closure. It Must Be Unconditional Repeal. They Are All Coming Over to the Right Side."

Against closure a year ago and for it now! It is pitiful—pitiful!

Fortunately, many of the newspapers that have been the strongest advocates of unconditional repeal—defying and daring the wreck of our business interests to carry their point—have drawn the line at closure. They would have none of it.

But we are sorry for the few that have gone wrong, and when we consider the principle at stake, we can only say: "Oh, the pity of it!"

Governor Tillman affords the northern editors the subject of many a paragraph. The truth is, Tillman is a man to think about. He has points about him that are charged with interest.

When Senator Hill earns the eulogies of the muzzwump editors, he should pause and reflect.

When John Sherman says "no," all the cuckoo senators bob up and say "no."

The four or five southern senators who are obstructing democratic legislation are making a record that will rise up against them.

Democrats will search in vain for their platform for any warrant of authority to unconditionally repeal only a part of the Sherman law.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The northern weather prophets predict a very cold winter.

Mrs. Lease is involved in a bitter quarrel with a Mrs. Jones out in Kansas. The latter complains that Mrs. Lease prematurely forced the female suffrage issue to the front.

There is a firm in Palestine that has lately succeeded in working up quite a thriving business in shipping water from the Jordan river, bottled and sealed, to Europe and America, for use in administering baptism. Accompanying each package is a circular saying how many of the crowned heads of Europe were baptized with Jordan water, and describing the care that is taken to guarantee the genuineness of this particular brand of water. The Boston Transcript, speaking of the subject, says: "What will be gained by the purchaser beyond a mere sentimentality is hard to see, and if this is all that can be said in its favor the sooner the Christian religion can make it known that it will not welcome unnecessary links in its chain the better. It is just this which has given the opponents of Christianity a freedom of assault."

A notable pamphlet has recently appeared containing the address of Mr. Bowdrie Philmy, of Augusta, at the last annual commencement of the Webb school at Bellville, Tenn. Mr. Philmy's theme was "The South and Higher Education," and it is of a character that all those who are interested in this vital question of our national prosperity should read. Mr. Philmy reviews in the brief space given to him the progress of early education in the southern colonies, and points out with the aid of a southern man the fact that the seed of the spirit of public education in this country was first planted in the southern colonies. He speaks at length of the long and useful career of William and Mary college in Virginia, and traces the causes which led to its decline. He takes up the subject in defense of the state universities and makes an earnest plea for the emancipation of our legislatures from the jealous rivalry of sectarian institutions.

In conclusion he sketches the future outlook of the higher education in the south, as a counter balance to material prosperity, and earnestly pleads for the moral and intellectual growth of a people as a safeguard against the material problems of the century.

It is in his plea for the necessity of state universities that Mr. Philmy is most urgent. He gives full credit to institutions sustained by private endowment for the great work which they have performed for education, but he argues for that higher advancement of education which rarely comes except through the state institutions. In speaking of this safest foundation for higher education, he says: "The hope of the south lies in the state universities—the historical beginnings of the higher education and its present nucleus for the south as a whole. Nay, more, the university of the future is to be the state university, whether we recognize it as so in the south or not. Private and denominational philanthropy and interest cannot be depended on to establish the institutions we need, to keep them sufficiently equipped, or to do all that the higher education demands. But there is a force, there is a power, common to all the states, that can easily bear the burden that individual and churches are too poor to sustain, and that power lies in the aroused consciousness and intelligence of the active, self-organized state. Mr. Philmy's address is evidently the result of careful study and research. It is characterized by pointed logic and a simple diction, and bears evidence of scholarly traits rarely found in any of our authors."

Atlanta, Ga., October 18th.

HOW STANTON SINGS.

He sings of the woodland and hills,
He sings of the rocks and the hills;
His soul catches fire, like a musical lyre,
From the mockingbird's notes, as he tries.

He sings of the flowers of May,
He sings of the fountains that play;
The stars are his dream, and the slanting sun-
beam
Gives the poet a theme for his lay.

He sings of the lofty and grand,
He sings of his native woodland;
Of the broad "Fields of Lee," and the sweet
memory
That wakes to the touch of his wand.

He sings not a hopeless refrain—
He sings in a rapturous strain
"Till the melody swells, as the chiming of the
bells
When they echo again and again."

—J. D. CLEATON.

CLARK HOWELL.

TABERNACLE TALK.

Which?
 IS WIFE, to be admired,
 To wife, to wife, to wife,
 But wife's to be desired
 Than wife's to be desired
 Famed for an outward
 And inward beauty
 Beyond this world's
 Bright dream
 To be, in turn, beloved.

Let others strive and quarrel
 For what this earth bestows,
 Not mine the left hand,
 Mine just the right hand,
 Or rather still the flower
 That grows beyond the summer plain,
 And drinks the golden dew
 To breathe it back again.

This world holds much to covet,
 Not for its worldly ends,
 But for the love I love it,
 Without my love it is dead,
 The better for I take it,
 To live in hearts of others
 Than in mine, to be loved
 And dwell in its renown.

Love still performs her duty
 When idle fame has fled,
 But honors lose their beauty
 When love is dead.
 A peace beyond all proving
 By God Himself approved,
 In this the love of loving
 To be, in turn, beloved.

-L. L. K.

Just two weeks from next Thursday the World's Convention of Christian Workers will meet in this city. It will be the largest gathering ever known in Georgia, and perhaps the largest ever held in the South. 2,000 authorized delegates, including ministers, lawyers, physicians, bankers and Christian men of every employment in this country and beyond the water, the convention has heretofore met in the large cities of the north, but in response to an invitation from the governor and the mayor of this city, it was prevailed upon last year to accept Atlanta as its next place of convention. The convention will assemble in the city's opera house and will be in session for one week.

All of the homes that are needed to entertain the convention have not as yet been secured, and every Christian household in the city is invited to help out the cause by offering entertainment. The delegates to this convention are not way-farers or fanatics on the subject of religion, but are men of culture and refinement. A number of them are known all over the country and are men of wealth and excellent respectability. Atlanta cannot afford to be tardy or indifferent in this matter, which is more in touch with her prosperity than any convention, lay or religious, which has ever met in this city.

But speaking of conventions, there is one which will meet in advance of the Christian Workers. It will be the annual convention of the Christian church of Georgia, and will assemble tomorrow morning at the Hunter street church, of which Dr. C. P. Williamson is the pastor. The address of Rev. W. H. Boush will be an interesting feature of the convention. All of the churches leading into the city have given reduced rates and the convention will be largely attended. Those desiring places of entertainment should report at the Hunter street church, where they will see to it that the homes are provided for all who attend the convention.

Rev. Q. H. Shinn, the national evangelist of the Universalist church, will be heard in Atlanta tonight. The eloquent divine is one of the most distinguished exponents of his denomination in America and a large number will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear him. Through the courtesy of Rev. W. H. Boush, the pastor of the church of our Father, Dr. Shinn will occupy the pulpit of the Universalist church tonight. This eminent lecturer will be in Atlanta for several days, and a larger audience will be secured for him during the week.

At the Fourth Presbyterian church an interesting revival service is now in progress. The pastor, Dr. T. P. Cleveland, is being assisted by Rev. M. A. Matthews, one of the most eloquent and gifted young ministers in Georgia. Mr. Matthews will occupy the pulpit this morning and again at the service this evening. A number of accessions have been made to the church since the revival began, and the probability is that the series of meetings will be continued.

Dr. W. J. Scott delivered the last of his series of lectures on the "Holy Land" in the basement of the First Methodist church last Thursday evening. He was greeted with a large congregation and the lecture was thoroughly enjoyed. He will resume his sentimental journey later in the year, at which time he will complete the course of lectures included under the general topic, "From Dan to Beersheba." Dr. Scott's fall has furnished the literary people of Atlanta with a large amount of religious information and the resumption of his lectures will be awaited with eager expectation.

The services at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon will be conducted by Rev. R. A. Bowman, the pastor of Wallace street Presbyterian church. Mr. Bowman is an eloquent and able young divine and his talk this afternoon will be full of spiritual beauty. These services have been largely attended this fall and the effort of the association is to make them specially attractive to young men.

At the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon the services will be conducted by Mr. L. B. Lester, of the Central railroad. His subject will be "An Open Switch," and a most delightful talk is expected from this eloquent leader. The services will begin promptly at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Rev. A. W. Knight will formally enter upon the discharge of his duties as the vicar of St. Paul's parish this morning. His reception by the ladies of the church last Tuesday evening was a brilliant social event and served as a happy introduction to the labors of his ministry. He will officiate this morning at 7:30 o'clock, and will occupy the pulpit at both the morning and evening services. The Sunday school hour is 9:45 o'clock.

Rev. Walker Lewis will preach at Trinity church this morning. The music will be a special feature of the service and the following programme will be rendered:
 Prelude—Organ.
 Voluntary—Trio, "Hear Our Prayer," Abbott.
 Offertory—Duet, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee."
 Postlude—Organ.

The choir will be composed of the following well known musicians: Mrs. J. M. Yeatts, soprano; Mrs. W. R. Davis, alto; Mr. J. H. Stiff, bass, and Mrs. R. J. Guilan, organist.

The revival services which have been in progress at St. Paul's church for the past week will be continued through the coming week. There will be an odd-fifteenth hour feast this afternoon at 3 o'clock, also preaching at 11 o'clock by Rev. T. M. McCarthy, who is assisting Rev. W. T. Bell in his protracted meeting. Services will be held in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. The meeting will continue throughout the coming week and much good is expected. The singing by Mr. John Hendrix, of Newnan, Ga., has been a great factor in making the revival a success.

Rev. T. R. Kendall has returned from Chicago and will occupy the pulpit of Grace Methodist church this morning and tonight. The Sunday school begins at 9:30 o'clock, Mr. J. C. Hendrix superintendent. The Epworth League meets at 6:30 o'clock.

The "world's fair society" on last Thursday evening at the Central congregational church proved to be a most enjoyable occasion. About seventy of the congregation had visited the fair and, under the direction of Mrs. H. W. W., several were asked to speak on different topics of interest. The "State Building" was the subject assigned to Mr. F. H. Peck; Mrs. L. B. Nelson, the "Midway Plaisance"; Mrs. C. S. Reed, the "Woman's Building"; and Mr. Fred Bradt, the "Transportation Building." Mr. R. P. Boecher, who was the life of the occasion, a delightful paper was read by Mrs. Merrill on "Art at the

Fair." Dr. Sherrill presided and a number of amusing incidents were related by the doctor in his own peculiar style. The programme included music and refreshments and an hour or there was enjoyed in social conversation.

There will be services at the new Baptist mission on the corner of Willow and Capitol streets, on the Soldiers' Home during the day. Preaching at 11 o'clock and 7:45 by Rev. F. M. Haygood. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., John E. Hagdale superintendent.

Rev. Samuel Young will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church this morning in the absence of the pastor, Dr. J. H. Hawthorne. The ordinance of baptism will be administered tonight at the Fifth Baptist church. A large number of candidates will be baptized as the result of the protracted meetings which have been held during the last two weeks. The exercises this evening will be full of interest and will no doubt be largely attended.

Rev. G. B. Strickler will preach at the Central Presbyterian church this morning and tonight. At the evening service the pastor will resume his discussion of the book of Genesis.

At the First Presbyterian church the pastor, Dr. E. H. Barnett, will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening.

Rev. H. L. Crumley will preach at the Park street Methodist church this morning at 11 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Roberts, will occupy the pulpit at night.

The services this morning at the Church of Our Father will be interesting. The pastor, Rev. William Roswell Cole, will preach from the text, "The Church of the Living God." The seats are free and all are cordially invited.

At St. John's Lutheran church, on the corner of Forsyth and Garnett streets, services will be held both morning and evening. The pastor, Rev. H. H. Meuschke, will preach. The morning services will be in German and the evening services in English.

There will be preaching at the West End Baptist church this morning and tonight by the pastor, Rev. S. Y. Jameson. Sunday school at 9:30, Professor W. F. Dykes, superintendent.

Services this morning and tonight at the Capitol avenue church, Rev. A. T. Spaulding, pastor. A cordial invitation extended to all.

Rev. J. B. Robbins will occupy the pulpit of the First Methodist church this morning. He will also be held at night conducted by the pastor.

The services at the Marietta street Methodist church this morning and tonight will be conducted by the pastor. Revival services will be conducted during the week.

There will be morning and evening services at the East Atlanta Baptist church on Bradley street. Services every night during the present week, beginning at 7 o'clock.

Dr. I. S. Hopkins will preach this morning at the Merritt street church.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and Hunter, Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30, J. O. Wilson superintendent.

Rev. Henry McDonald will occupy the pulpit of the new Second Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock and also tonight at 7:30.

The members of the First Spiritual church will meet at No. 20 King street this evening at 8 o'clock.

The basket collection at the Second Baptist church this morning will be applied to the benefit of the Brunswick sufferers.

Dr. R. S. Barrett, the dean of St. Luke's cathedral, will occupy the pulpit of that church this morning and tonight.

Mr. W. S. Meigs will conduct the service at the Jackson Hill mission tonight. Sunday school at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

A large and interesting audience attended the gospel tract meeting on Friday evening. It was the last meeting conducted by the talented young evangelist, Mr. Glen McWilliams, and all who attended were greatly edified. Mr. McWilliams is a man of wonderful powers and his preaching of the word has been attended with unusual manifestations. He will be a delegate during the coming week to the Christian church convention.

AROUND AND ABOUT GEORGIA.

The Fort Valley Leader quotes a sensible Houston county farmer as follows: "I don't care how much they fuss about finances in congress. There is but one way for the southern farmer to control the money market, and that is to let his money alone. As long as we are on credit and borrow money to make cotton, our money matters will always be controlled by those who have money to loan. The lands in the south will produce an abundance of everything that is necessary for man or beast, and we need not begin to raise a supply of these things and stop going to town to buy them, and stop running to banks to borrow money that we can do without, we will not give a 'continental' whether the land is on gold or silver basis. Then our surplus crop of cotton alone will in five years enable the southern planter to get all the gold or silver that they want—without borrowing a cent of it, either."

The Athens Banner in a strong editorial urges upon the legislature the necessity of accepting the home for Confederate soldiers and taking care of the needy veterans in their old age.

Here is a beautiful tribute which The Brunswick Times-Advertiser pays to a noble lady who has done much for Brunswick and whose bravery in this hour of peril is an admiration of everybody. The lady is Mrs. William Crowder, mother of Judge Alfred Crowder, so well known here in Atlanta, where he now is.

The Times-Advertiser says: "Amid all the fears and horrors of this epidemic there is one woman who should come in for the unstinted praise of press and public. Modest to such an extent that she declines to see her good work heralded in print this lady has never left the city during the existence of the fever. She has responded to every call, visited the sick, attended the dying with a self-denial which is nothing less than heroic. The Times-Advertiser refers to Mrs. William Crowder."

CONTROLLED BY THE MINORITY.

Representation in the General Assembly Is Not on a Basis of Population.

Hon. Washington Dossau, of Macon, one of the very ablest lawyers in the state, writes a most interesting letter to The Constitution on the representation of large and small counties in the legislature. The letter is as follows:

To the Democrats in the General Assembly of Georgia: An examination of the eleventh census will show that Georgia contains 1,837,333 people. It is my purpose to show by an analysis of the census that the constitution of Georgia, fixing the representation in the general assembly, is unwise, unjust and undemocratic; gives the minority a crushing majority over the majority, and in this regard is so undemocratic as to be really contrary to the spirit of the constitution of the United States.

These are grave charges, but they are supported by facts which are now indisputable; they are supported by facts which no thoughtful man can deny, which no democrat can justify and to which no patriot should silently submit.

It is elementary that a republican government is one in which the people rule, and in which they rule by majority. The constitution of the state of Georgia declares in its preamble that it is formed by the people of Georgia. The first paragraph of the constitution of the state of Georgia declares that all government of right originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Yet, in spite of these declarations in our organic law, the fact is that the constitution of the state of Georgia, while declaring that the government of this state is founded upon the will of the people, makes provision for legislation directly in the teeth of this unambiguous statement.

I assert that a minority of the people can control the lower branch of the general assembly. The general assembly is composed of 175 members, three each from the counties of Chatham, Richmond, Burke, Floyd, Bibb and Fulton; two each from the counties of Bartow, Polk, Harris, Oglethorpe, Greene, Hancock, DeKalb, Jefferson, Walton, Hall, Wilkes, Dooly, Monroe, Jackson, Gwinnett, DeKalb, Meriwether, Elbert, Hardee, Sumter, Cobb, Carroll, Coweta, Washington, Thomas and Muscogee, and the remaining 160 counties are represented by one each. A majority of the house of representatives is 88. There are 50 counties in the state, each with a population of 3,079, and ending with Brooks, with a population of 13,970, the entire population of which is 722,210. The other 49 counties furnish 87 members of the house of representatives, who are selected from counties whose population aggregates 1,065,143. This statement shows that the minority of 72,210 can completely control every action of the house of representatives of the general assembly of Georgia, against an overwhelming majority of 1,065,143 people.

Not only can the smallest 88 counties in the state, with one representative each control this branch of the general assembly in legislation, but they can also control every action of the house of representatives of the general assembly of Georgia, against an overwhelming majority of 1,065,143 people.

Second: A further analysis of the census shows that the smallest 17 counties in the state, having a population of 28,851, have only 18 votes in the house of representatives, 43 counties with a smaller population have 43 votes in the house of representatives. The ratio of representation to population is 1 to 2,000, in round figures; in Fulton, it is 1 to 25,000, in round figures.

It is true that these are the extremes of the figures according to the census, but they are figures which are true and which, as the facts as suggested by these figures exist, they are a terrible imputation upon the fairness and reasonableness of legislative representation in Georgia.

The county of Echols, with 3,079 people, has one vote in the house of representatives, and Fulton county with 84,635 people has only three votes. The ratio of representation to population in the general assembly of Georgia, in round figures, is 1 to 2,000, in round figures; in Fulton, it is 1 to 25,000, in round figures.

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cratic, and who can say that under such a state of affairs, the democratic party in Georgia, with an overwhelming majority, may not lose the right and power to pass any bill through the general assembly; may not lose the power with its majority to elect a single judge, solicitor general or United States senator?

I state it as a fact—it is demonstrated by the figures contained in this paper—that it is possible—within the easy range of possibility—that more than a million people in Georgia, representing more than 200,000 democratic voters, may be absolutely controlled in both branches of the general assembly in the selection of every judge and every solicitor general and every United States senator by a minority of 72,000 undemocratic people, representing less than 100,000 votes. When such a state of affairs as this is liable to occur, it is time for the democrats of Georgia to recognize the terrible possibilities of constitutional domination.

In our democratic conventions we fix representation upon the same basis as it is fixed in the house of representatives of the general assembly, not only put up the minority to accomplish the actual legislation of the state, but we put up that same minority to accomplish the political legislation of the democratic party, and the result is that in the past sixteen years Georgia has never had a state convention, a congressional convention, or, so far as I am advised, a state senatorial convention in which this same minority has not had the power to dominate the majority, and in many circumstances instances that power has been exercised with telling force. So it appears that the democratic party in Georgia, the party that declares everywhere and on all occasions that the fundamental and basic principle of our government is the rule of the majority, adopts a system of contrivances by which it is impossible for that majority to declare itself, and by which the only declaration that can be reasonably made is the declaration of the hopelessly minority.

In congressional conventions the same basis of representation is adopted, and yet when the day of election comes the populous counties save from defeat the very candidate who was defeated by the votes of the majority. If we are a government of the people, let the people rule; if we are a government of the counties, let the counties rule, and let the day of election be the day of the people.

There is but one way out of the difficulty under which the democratic party in Georgia is laboring; there is but one road to political honor and the perpetuity of the government by the people, and that is the road that leads to a fair and just representation in the house of representatives of the general assembly of Georgia according to population. Divide up the state into 183 assembly districts, according to the eleventh census. Give every ten thousand people one representative, and let the people of Georgia feel and know that the commencement of the government of the state by the people who make it has begun.

As for representation in the senate, while I do not insist that no other consideration than that of population should enter into the making of the senate, still some regard should be had for a liberal ratio of representation to population. For instance, the fourth senatorial district has 17,419 population; the thirty-fifth senatorial district has 115,236; and each senatorial district has one vote. This injustice is too gross and flagrant. It can be relieved by giving every 40,000 population one senator, with the qualification that no county in the state shall have more than one senator.

The constitution of the state of Georgia declares that whenever a convention of the people of Georgia shall be called to revise or change the constitution, such a convention shall be based on population as near as practicable. If the general assembly of Georgia, in the political courage and the patriotism to sink out of sight personal and selfish ends, let it call a convention of the people, based upon representation according to population, that the people may make it their own.

WASHINGTON DESSAU.

NEW FACES AT THE KIMBALL.

Two New Clerks and a New Cashier—Who They Are.

The death of Major Frank Miller and changes made in the force for other reasons have introduced three newcomers to the many places at the Kimball.

The Kimball has always been noted for its efficient office force, and in the new appointments the high standard is maintained. Mr. Beermann now has, in addition to Mr. L. L. Foster, the special manager of the house, an office force consisting of Mr. Ed Calloway, Mr. F. L. Bourne and Mr. A. J. Caraway, clerks; Mr. Will Carr and Mr. Chapman, messengers, and Mr. J. P. Hill, a postmaster. These are the officers who come in direct contact with the public, and a cleverer set would be hard to find.

Nobody needs any introduction to Hugh Porter, Ed Calloway, Will Carr or the veteran hand of Mr. L. L. Foster. They are the men who make the Kimball what it is. Mr. Bourne, who takes Major Miller's place, Mr. Caraway, the night clerk and Mr. Foster, the day clerk, are all new to the Kimball. Mr. Bourne is a Massachusetts man, born in that sweet little town of Lenox. He is a young man, only twenty-eight years of age, but he has had a long and varied experience. He began in 1884 when he entered the service of the American house, Pittsfield, Mass., as a clerk. He remained there until 1887, when he went to the Windsor hotel, Chicago, as cashier, leaving there in January, 1888, to take a position in the office of the Palmer house, North Adams, Mass., where he remained until September, 1888, to return to the American house, where he remained until May, 1889. He left the American house, May, 1889, to become proprietor of the Irving house, a new hotel in Dalton, Mass., opening the year round, but entering major's service in the summer of 1890. Mr. Bourne remained in Dalton until August, 1890, leaving there to return to the Palmer house, where he was cashier from September, 1890, to September, 1892. During the eight years he had been in continuous service, the only time lost was in traveling to and from Colorado Springs on a visit and recreation. In February of last year he returned to Chicago and in May he moved open the Rosemont, the hotel owned by Mr. Levi Scoville and Mr. J. M. He remained at the Rosemont until called to the Kimball.

Mr. Caraway, the new night clerk, came to Atlanta from the Palmer house, where he spent the summer as chief clerk. He, too, is an experienced and capable hotel man. For the past four years he has been with the Florence in Birmingham. Before that he was with the most prominent hotels in San Antonio and Houston. For one season he was manager of the Mansion, Mansco Springs, Colo.

Mr. Foster, the new cashier, who takes the place of Mr. Terrell, who has gone to Florida for his health, is an Atlanta boy and one of the most popular in the city. He is a son of Dr. P. T. Foster and has won the respect of the business world of Atlanta by his thoroughness and the capability he has shown in the performance of trust he has held.

The new men, like those older in the service, are all good ones.

LOVE AND WINE AND SONG.

Chop'd a false good-boy,
 With poison'd darts and bow;
 Out on his page of joy,
 Bites woven webs of woe!

Drown Love in glowing cup,
 Chase Bacchus to his goal;
 Jest and laugh, give care up,
 Drink peace into the soul.

Woo wine, till color seeks,
 In constant crimson flow,
 To rilly chilly cheeks,
 Like red blood-drops on snow.

Hope's heart and sorrow's grave;
 O, true deep of it,
 Strange dreams ecstatic have!

Op'd, come no nearer,
 But send the god of song,
 His sweet voice and lyre
 To Wine's rich flow below.

Let's live in Bacchus's home,
 Thrice'd by Apollo's sounds,
 And glad smiles will become
 Gay squelchers of frowns! —T. C.

Fine parlor suit. Silk top over-stuffed, five pieces, for \$66.50. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

FINE FLOWERS.—The management of the Brookwood Floral company desires the public to visit their houses on the place in the rear of Mr. John Thompson's home. The flowers are in charge of Colin Orston. The sales-rooms are now being fitted up in the Kimball house, at 13 Decatur street.

Dining Rooms.

Can be furnished in the latest styles and very lowest prices by Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

M. RICH & BROS.

A store where legitimate merchandising is at its highest standard, and prices the closest to cost of production.

DRESS GOODS. CLOAKS.

The most vivid fancy of the dyer and skill of the weaver have been tested in the production of the fabrics shown here this season. Many exclusive novelties and values to be found nowhere else can be found here.

AND LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

100 new patterns Hop Sack, Dots, Stripes and Checks in combination with silks and velvets and the entire trimmings to make the suit complete at \$7.50, \$7.75, \$7.85 and \$7.95 and \$7.95 each; cheap at \$10 and \$12 per suit.

In our show window can be seen a few sample suits of this lot.

Fine broadcloth suitings in all colors at \$12.25 per yard, regular price \$13.50.

Hundreds of exclusive novelty suits from

France, Germany and England picked from the lines of the best makers there and ranging in price from \$8.50 to \$60 per suit.

JACKETS.

Our garments are made by tailors and have that shape and finish not approached by the highest priced goods made by inexperienced manufacturers.

Plush Capes.

A new lot received Saturday. Fur or passementerie trimmings, large collars and beautiful lot, from \$16 to \$45 each.

Children's Reefers.

Received Saturday a lot of Children's Reefers in all colors and mixtures. All the rage for children. Price, \$25 to \$35.

TWO LEADERS.

The first is \$3.08. The second is \$5. They are new.

Down Comfortables.

Unequaled in quality or beauty. The down is pure, and the pattern covering is beautiful in design and coloring; hardly distinguishable from silk. Remember we have them in all colors made of cotton or down. Price from \$7 to \$15 each.

A BLANKET LEADER.

Strictly all wool 11-4 White Blankets at \$5 per pair. To see them means to buy them.

Blankets.

From \$2 per pair to the finest in the market.

COLORED VELVETS

The prettiest colors in plaids, figured and embossed velvets. Some of the latest things for dress trimmings.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc.

Unparalleled bargains now fill our vast store rooms to excess from the world's fair. That parlor suit which attracted so much attention at the world's fair in Chicago and placed on exhibition in the manufacturers' building by M. RICH & BROS. is now in our warehouses along with

Three Carloads of Parlor Suits

Received during the past week. We have suits ranging in price as high as \$360 per suit.

See What We Can Do

In low prices as well. We can show you a fine three-piece parlor suit for \$25 per suit. Also a Tapestry Upholstered Suit of five pieces worth \$40 at \$25 per suit.

Look at Our Stock of Bedroom Suits

And those Folding Beds we are having a big run on. Get one before they are closed out.

Carpets.

We received a carload last week. Our assortment is complete with the newest designs and colorings in the carpet line.

Mattings,

Special prices and a big run on China and Japanese Mattings to close; 20 per cent less than cost is our price this week.

Lace Curtains, Portiers and Silk Draperies

Of every description. We do the most artistic drapery work in the southern states. Remember there are monuments of our work in this city and state, as well as other states, standing today that cannot be outdone in this country. For example, see the Aragon hotel, the Concordia hall, and the majority of the great hotels in this state and states surrounding. Talent tells. Prices win.

WEEK IN BUSINESS.

The Capital City Bank Moves Into Its New Building.

McKELDIN & CARLTON'S NEW STORE

Harry Silverman's Elegant Emporium. Improvements in Business Houses. Items of Trade.

The Capital City bank changed base yesterday afternoon, and Monday morning, when it opens its doors for business, it will be in the old home of the Gate City National bank.

The removal was accomplished after banking hours yesterday, and all the attaches of the bank, from Mr. George Parrott and Mr. Jake Haas, were busy attending to the work incident to a change of quarters. The work began immediately after the bank's doors were closed at 2 o'clock, and it was after dark before the removal was completed.

The bank officials found that it was no small undertaking to move a bank. The

Several stately new homes have just been completed. Among the new residences just finished are the homes of Messrs. J. Frank Beck and Dr. C. E. Murphy.

The home of Mr. Beck is on the Boulevard, and has been built during the summer at a cost of \$12,000. It is a two-story high, and is very roomy. The style of the architecture is very unique, and the building adds much to the locality in which it is built.

The home of Mr. Murphy is built on Jackson street upon the site of the one that was burned early in the summer, and cost \$8,000. The style is the very latest in architecture. It stands on a commanding eminence, overlooking the city, and its beauty of style and excellent finish show up splendidly.

Messrs. Miles & Stiff, the music dealers, will move into their magnificent new stock room, in the De-Gire building, sometime this week. When they are once established in their new quarters, there will be one of the finest music stores in the city. The store is large and ample, fashioned after the most modern and improved styles, and is finely situated as to locality.

McKeldin & Carlton, the Peachtree street shoe men, are going to open a shoe store in the building vacated by the Capital City bank at once. They hope to be open and ready for business by November 1st. They



A JACKSON STREET HOME.

Costing \$8,000, Just Completed and Occupied by Dr. E. C. Murphy.

mountain of papers, the money and other things required a great deal of time to be moved.

The Capital City bank finds itself in a splendid home, handsomely and conveniently arranged. The interior has been remodeled entirely, and presents a much-changed appearance. The wood work has been given a polished surface, the grating is old copper, and the matting is new and tasty in design. The officers' quarters will be the same.

The removal into its new quarters marks a new era in the advancement of this splendid financial institution. It has had a prosperous record so far, and its future is full of bright promise.

Mr. Harry Silverman has opened his elegant cigar and tobacco emporium at the junction of Edgewood avenue and Peachtree and Decatur streets. The place is one of the handsomest of the kind ever opened in this city. It commands an opening on four prominent thoroughfares, and is located at one of the most frequented spots in the city. The corner is always crowded with loungers.

The store is fitted up in the most elaborate taste. Elaborate care has been taken in getting ready. Mr. Silverman having devoted a month of his time to personally superintending the arranging of it. He has with him in business Mr. Harry Malone, formerly connected with the Gate City National bank.

Harry Silverman is one of the best-known of Atlanta's young business men. He was for a long time connected in business with Mr. Charles Beermann, but sold

propose making several changes about the building that will add to its convenience and looks. The store will be furnished in the best of style, and it is not at all unlikely that these enterprising shoe men will open the eyes of their brothers on the street. They will still maintain their store on Peachtree street.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Atlanta as a Horse Market—The Work of the Brady-Miller Company.

Business of all kinds the past week has picked up considerably. This is especially so in regard to the horse trade in this city. The Brady-Miller Company, which, by the way, is recognized to be the largest feed and sale company in the southern states, report that trade in their line has been unusually good the past week, and during the coming week the outlook is that it will be better still.

The stock men from the west, knowing of the superior facilities of this company for handling horses, are not waiting for the southern stockmen to go west, but are bringing or sending their stock direct to Atlanta. It is a great thing for the southern buyers. The fact is the people in the south can, at the Brady-Miller sales stables on Marietta street, this city, buy stock at a much lower price than if they sent west for it.

The prices are unusually low, perhaps the lowest known in the past sixteen years. While this is true, the quality of the stock on the market is considerably above the average. Taking into consideration the low prices and the higher grade of stock, it has been a long time since there was such opportunities for the purchaser as at present. Every morning at 10 o'clock the Brady-Miller Company have an auction sale. They have about 300 head of horses that



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. FRANK BECK.

A New Home on the Boulevard, Costing \$12,000.

out his interest a year ago. He is running his new place on a metropolitan scale.

Messrs. Carter & Gillespie have opened a new electric supply depot on Edgewood avenue, near Peachtree street, in the Collier building.

N. Hess & Co., the Baltimore shoe firm, have about completed the work on their building on Whitehall street, and will move into it November 1st.

Mr. Charles Adler, for many years with the Keely Company, is to be the manager of the house. This firm is one of the largest shoe firms in the City of Atlanta.

On November 1st a branch office of the clothing firm of Weyl, Ackerman & Co., of Cincinnati, will be opened on the first floor of the Equitable building. The office will be in charge of Gus Morrow, of Jonesboro, and Messrs. B. H. H. Roan and F. M. Akers will make their headquarters there. They are employed by the firm as traveling men.

During the past six weeks there has been a great deal of improvement in store fronts in the city. Eisenman Bros. have just completed an addition to the front of their store, which adds greatly to the effect. Douglas, Thomas & Davison have expended \$1,000 recently in putting in a rear wall to their store, which gives the Broad street entrance a much improved appearance. The Ladies' Bazaar has also put in a new window and front. Mr. Harry Silverman has had a great many improvements made in the building at the corner of Decatur and Peachtree streets; it has been repainted, which gives it a new appearance. Besides these business houses, the banks on Alabama street have had marked improvements made in their fronts.

There has been a great deal of building going on in the residence streets also.

THE MODERN TRAIN.

Advancement in Transportation in Recent Years.

THE R. AND D. VESTIBULE TRAIN

A Quick and Interesting Trip to New York—Why We Get Our Mails and Papers So Early.

About the most interesting and important feature of progress of the present day is that of transportation. Look back a few years at the old-time twelve-mile-per-hour schedules and wood-burning engines, and then at the magnificent train service of today, and one is impressed not only with the improvement in the equipment of our modern trains, but also with the great gain in speed since the time of our fathers. While it is not wholly true that distance is annihilated, it is true that in the latter days distance is a mere trifle.

This fact is most clearly exhibited daily here at our very door. The Richmond and Danville Pullman vestibule limited, leaving Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon, passes up through north Georgia into the Piedmont section of the Carolinas, through Virginia and the cities of Danville and Lynchburg, reaches Washington at 6:45 o'clock a. m. This entire trip is made over the Richmond and Danville road, a distance of 648 miles. At Washington the train goes via the Pennsylvania road through Baltimore and Philadelphia, reaching New York at 12:50 o'clock noon (eastern time), having traveled a distance of 876 miles in less than twenty-four hours. This is the through fast train from New Orleans to the east, with through Pullmans from Memphis also. Meals are served along the way in elegant dining cars, the cuisine of which is under the special supervision of competent and careful caterers, whose business it is to see that the best meals are served that the market can afford. The dining car feature is one of the most convenient of the many modern inventions.

The patronage having been found to be commensurate with the excellence of the service, it has now become necessary for the Richmond and Danville to establish a southern train, known as "The United States Great Fast Mail," and this train leaves Atlanta at 5:45 o'clock p. m. with through cars to New York. The Richmond and Danville has always been the route of the United States mails

to and from the north, and brings to the south the eastern papers and mails several hours in advance of any other route.

COURTHOUSE CULLINGS.

An important step was taken yesterday morning at the bar meeting of the superior court. After Judge Lumpkin vacated the chair, Colonel Hammond was called to his place. Judge W. R. Hammond then made a motion to appoint a committee of five to try to find some remedy for the lagging business of the court. At present, the superior court is two years behind in civil cases. Mr. Jack Spaulding thought that the delay was caused by the manner of pleading. The committee will report on next Saturday, and steps will be taken to have the matter placed in its proper light before the legislature.

Judge Lumpkin granted Mrs. Olin Hinton temporary alimony to the extent of \$8 per month until the trial of her suit for a divorce and permanent alimony against her husband can be heard. In her petition Mrs. Hinton alleges that she was married one afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to R. B. Hinton, and that he immediately left her and remained away from her two weeks.

A receiver was appointed yesterday by Judge Lumpkin, by the consent of all the parties. An application for receiver for the Irby horse-shoeing establishment was filed, and G. H. Irby was appointed receiver.

The hearing in the Atlanta and Florida exception cases was continued late yesterday afternoon by Judge John L. Hopkins. Judge Tompkins will make the concluding argument.

A number of negroes were found guilty in Judge Westmoreland's court yesterday. Judge Van Epps disposed of very little business.

Wedding Presents at Wm. Lycett's, 83 1-2 Whitehall St.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York. Oct 22-93-52nd-4th-11th-12th-13th-14th-15th-16th-17th-18th-19th-20th-21st-22nd-23rd-24th-25th-26th-27th-28th-29th-30th-31st

The Ryan Co.

TOMORROW

Some Startling Bargains Will Be Thrown Out!

Promptly at 8 O'clock

1,000 Ladies' Shirt Waists in Pinks and Blues, only 10c each, worth ten times as much.

Bargain Table No. 1.

5,000 yards 36-inch wide Wool Ladies' Cloth, all new fall shades, only 15 cents yard.

200 pairs 10-4 white Blankets, 75c pair.
155 pairs 10-4 heavy white Blankets, \$1.25 pair.
380 pairs 11-4 white Blankets, \$1.50 pair.
No such bargains ever offered in Blankets.
400 pieces new fall Dress Goods, Hosiery, Serges, Diagonals, Matelasse Dress Goods on bargain table, only 25c yard. Remember all these are double width goods.
180 cases men's new style fall Hats, all the latest shapes, only \$1.50 each.

Promptly at 9 O'clock

500 Men's Heavy Knit Undershirts only 5c.

1,000 dozen gents' Suspenders, choice goods, new styles, only 25c each.
1,000 dozen gents' four-in-hand and neck Scarfs, lovely fall styles, all silk, only 50c.
322 dozen misses' fast black ribbed, seamless Hose, only 12 1/2c pair; bargain.
100 dozen men's half Hose, various styles, only 25c, worth 50c.
80 dozen ladies' fine black Hose, only 25c; bargain.
94 dozen gents' natural wool Undershirts, only 50c; shield bosom.
200 dozen natural Undershirts, only 35c.
72 dozen gents' Merino Undershirts and Drawers, only 75c; bargain.

At 10 O'clock Sharp

200 Dress Patterns figured Silks 17 1/2c yard.

25 pieces all-wool white Flannel, only 25c yard.
62 pieces all-wool white and red Flannel, only 35c yard.
500 pairs embroidered Pillow Shams, beautiful patterns, \$2 to \$10 per pair.
56 Hare Muffs, black, 50c each.
1,000 new Muffs in seal, opossum, beaver, monkey, lynx, etc., from \$2 to \$10.
700 dozen gents' Unbleached Shirts, only 50c.
27 cases ladies' fine Donzola Kid Button Shoes at \$2; cheap at \$3.
Your choice of 5,000 pairs Ladies' best patent leather, French Kid, Donzola, Etoile, Oxford Ties, at \$1.50, worth \$5 per pair.
3 cases new Lace just opened.
5 cases fancy Novelty Silks.

At 11 O'clock Prompt

300 dozen J. & P. Coats's Best Six Cord Spool Thread, six spools for 10c, or only about 1 1/2c per spool.

200 long feather Boas at \$2.
100 extra heavy feather Boas at \$2.50.
200 new style Fur Capes, \$4 to \$50 each.
100 dozen Gents' extra heavy Gold Color Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 50c each.
47 pieces good Persian Carpets, 40c yard.
38 pieces extra heavy Carpets, 45c yard.
100 pieces Carpeting at 50c; selling elsewhere at 90c yard.
20 good, heavy Tapestry Carpets, 65c; others ask \$1 for these goods.
5 cases new Lace Curtains just opened.
Remember, all our Carpets are new and fresh, only having arrived yesterday.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

A sensational sale for next week.

300 Men's new style Fall Suits in all wool goods, all styles and shapes. Your choice only \$6.90 a suit. There are clothing dealers here that get \$12.50 for these same goods.

480 Men's Square and Round Cut Sacques, Cutaways, etc., all wool goods, on another bargain counter. Your choice for this sale \$7.90. Dealers say it is a shame to cut prices so on such fine goods. They get for these \$15.00 a suit.

200 Boys' School Suits, \$1.
300 Boys' School Suits, \$1.50.
400 Boys' School Suits, \$2.

Come to our Big Sale with plenty of cash and go away with the bargains of your life. Remember we cut prices in every department in this mammoth house.

THE RYAN CO.

PEOPLE

Must Have Clothes

EVEN if the times are hard. Look in our windows and see our goods marked at hard time prices. Just as cheap to have your Clothes made to order as to buy hand-me-down stuff, and the value received is double. We are prepared for you with an assortment of styles where you cannot fail to find something to please in both style and price. Our plain and rough finished black and blue Cheviots, our neat effects in fancy Cheviots, our plain Clay Worsted in black and blue at the price,

SUITS TO ORDER \$20

Are the greatest values on earth. We are prepared to serve you as you would be served, and every dollar spent with us gets \$2 in value.

Our \$5 pants to order equal to what other Tailors charge \$8 for no better fit, no better made. Save your dollars. That's what we save you,

DOLLARS,

And many of them when you place an order with us. Perfect fit and satisfaction in every way guaranteed. You can't quit any loser by glancing in our windows. Everything plainly priced.

Out of Town Trade who wish our line of samples, tape line, fashion plate, and easy rules for self-measurement, send 10c for postage. Samples in neat book form.

KAHN BROS.,

The Leading Tailors,
8 WHITEHALL ST., - - - ATLANTA, GA.

Regenstein's Cloaks.

One of the busiest places in Atlanta the past week has been in the cloak department of J. Regenstein's mammoth store on Whitehall street. Mr. Regenstein's buyer was, indeed, fortunate in his selections. He seems to have secured the very goods that ladies of Atlanta want. It is seldom that one sees such a variety in stylish cloaks as are now on exhibition at this store.

Tomorrow, and for that matter, the balance of the week, when you are down town you should go in and take a look at Regenstein's cloaks. Of the very finest quality, most fashionable designs, the latest in style and reasonable in prices, there is no wonder there is such a rush for the bargains offered by this old and reliable house. In addition to the immense line of cloaks carried by this store you will find the choicest assortment of millinery and other goods.

A Model Store.

Elsewhere in today's paper may be found an advertisement of the Model Clothing Company. This is one of Atlanta's youngest institutions, yet the success that has attended it from the very first has been unusual. Presided over by young, energetic, straightforward men, backed by ample capital and with a splendid line of goods it requires no prophet to tell what their success will be in the years to come.

Their store is teeming with the choicest line of fall and winter clothing. Their stock is at Marietta street. Call and they will give you a cordial welcome.

Gold Watches.

Why not buy a fine gold watch at a special price, just at present, when you can make you a remarkably low price. If you are thinking of buying one, we have the inducements to offer you both in quality and price. Maier & Berkele, 31 and 33 Whitehall street.

OUR LAWMAKERS.

Representatives Martin, King and O'Neill interviewed.

SOME IMPORTANT LOCAL BILLS

The Question of County Sanitation Will Receive Mr. Martin's Attention—The Registration Bill Now Pending.

The general assembly will convene next Wednesday, and this session will be full of interest, not only to the state at large, but specially to the citizens of Atlanta and Fulton county.

Fulton county is represented by three stalwart, brainy gentlemen who will take care of her interests with unerring judgment. These gentlemen—Hon. E. W. Martin, Hon. James O'Neill and Hon. Porter King—have a lot of work before them, and several of the bills that they will advocate embody important movements.

Probably one of the most important bills to come before the legislature from Fulton county is Hon. E. W. Martin's reformatory bill. He has been engaged upon this for some time, and even yet has not finally completed it. The need of a reformatory for the state is too evident to need any argument for its establishment. An amendment—and a very necessary one by the way—to the constitution, will be proposed by Hon. Edmund Martin; this amendment makes the way for a proposed law now pending before the legislature.

Some other matters of interest that Fulton's representatives will have to look after are the proposed changes in the registration laws of Atlanta, by which the county registrar can act also as the city registrar, and so that only one registration will be needed for an entire year.

The annexation of West End will be completed by an enactment of the legislature. Hon. Porter King interviewed.

"For the last two weeks," said Hon. Porter King to a Constitution representative, "I have been trying to shape my private business and the public business, and to give my entire time to legislative business when the session begins. I have not overburdened the bills which I have pending, but expect to go so early next week."

My experience has been that there is a divergence of opinion among members from different parts of the state on important matters that affect the whole state. Frequently there are good bills perfected and carried through by combining the different views and pulling together. I have found that in local matters, there is always a disposition of the legislators to permit the representatives of the immediate locality to have such legislation as they think their people want and need.

About Fulton County and Atlanta.

"The interests of this city and county are so varied and numerous that it takes all a member's time to properly discharge the duties of his office. I think that more general legislation of importance will be enacted at this session of the legislature than was possible at the last. A large part of the last session was taken up with the organizing of the two branches of the legislature, the election of judges and senators, and the shaping and passing of the appropriation bill. As the appropriation was made for two years, a great deal of time and labor on this score will be saved."

Mr. King's General Bills.

"One or two general bills which I have before the legislature are bills providing for the record of bonds for title, when sales are made for part cash and the balance on time, and the recording of plats when subdivisions are made of tracts of real estate.

"One of the most important bills before the legislature was introduced by myself to provide for a revision of the civil and criminal laws of the state, and the appointment of three code revisors. This, with one or two other bills introduced from different parts of the state at the last session, were referred to a special committee. It is my hope that some action will be taken which will result in the proper revision and codification of our laws. The last code was passed in 1882, and I think considerable improvement can be made in a new classification and revision of the laws.

"The last code was cumbersome and, in many instances, awkwardly put together. The idea is to have a new code divided into two parts, one of which will contain the civil laws, and the other the criminal laws of the state. In many instances, the punishment fixed is not in accordance with the nature of the crime, and it is intended that these matters, as well as others, be gone over and properly adjusted.

To Regulate Foreign Insurance Companies.

"I have a general bill which requires foreign insurance companies doing business in the state to transact their business through their properly accredited and authorized agents. The object of this bill is to prevent companies outside of the state, having no agents and paying no taxes whatever, from taking the law and expectations of parties owning property in the state and applying at the office of the insurance company on the outside of the state.

"It looks fair that those companies that come here and comply with the law of the state, and pay taxes, should be protected against such companies as choose to carry on a business from their offices outside of the state; especially where there is no payment of taxes and no compliance with the law."

Mr. King on Local Bills.

"There were several local bills, including the creation of six terms for the city courts, introduced by me, and passed, at the last session of the legislature. I have one pending now on the registration question, and have no doubt but that Mr. Martin and myself will be able to agree on the most practicable solution of this problem for the future. It is, I think, not known when to register nor for what elections he is registered."

A Talk with the Representatives.

"There is a large quantity of matter important to the people of Fulton county and Atlanta," said Legislator Martin, "to come up at the approaching session of the legislature; probably a larger quantity than ever at any time heretofore. Quite a number of amendments to the charter of the city are proposed, and there are several looking to extensions of the city limits, and there is one proposing a change of the shape of the city."

THE NEW LINE

Formed by the Traction Company and Atlanta Street Railway Company

WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING

Twenty Miles of Track in Operation Something About the New Line, Its Employees and Equipment.

Several weeks ago the Atlanta Traction Company and Atlanta City Street Railway Company consolidated their interests and became one corporation under the name and charter of the new named company. Yesterday the physical connection of the two lines was effected as a result of the coalition already made. For the first time today the same cars will traverse both lines, and the two will, indeed, become one company. For one fare, a passenger can ride from the barracks to East Lake or from Decatur to Grant park.

The consolidation of these two strong lines of street railway will be of inestimable benefit to the city, and go a great way toward improving Atlanta's superb system of street railways, which is acknowledged to be the best in the country. The new company has a strong financial backing and is in the hands of young, ambitious and capable men. As it now stands, it is a fine piece of railroad property, but under the management of the young men who have hold of it, the future holds untold possibilities for it.

The new officers of the company elected yesterday are president, T. B. Felder; vice president, E. T. Shubrick; directors, Hines, Shubrick & Felder; directors, B. B. Rosser, G. Y. Gress, W. H. Rosser, W. M. Scott, J. K. Hines, E. T. Shubrick and T. B. Felder.

The opening of the lines today will be an event in the history of Atlanta's street railroads. It puts into operation twenty miles of track, running through the best part of the city, and traversing the outlying suburbs of the city on the east and south sides. The line runs from Fort McPherson to East Lake, passing through thickly settled and rapidly growing suburbs, and from Grant park to Decatur.

The terminal points are all popular as places of residence and resort, and the line will do a thriving business. Grant park and East Lake are exceedingly popular with amusement and recreation seekers. The last named was opened to the public only a short while ago, but has become one of the most popular gathering places about the city. The new line will run special cars to this new and fast developing resort.

Ever since it was opened, the barracks line has been a success. Every car that goes out or comes in during the day is filled with passengers, and the line has done much to develop the territory through which it runs. It is a fine piece of property, and the new line will do a thriving business. Grant park and East Lake are exceedingly popular with amusement and recreation seekers. The last named was opened to the public only a short while ago, but has become one of the most popular gathering places about the city. The new line will run special cars to this new and fast developing resort.

The combination of the two lines will enable the management to give its patrons much better service. The company will be equipped with a full supply of rolling stock and other necessary equipment, and the added independence will increase its value as a public carrier. The enterprising gentlemen who effected the combination have ambitious designs for the line, and will take advantage of every opportunity for enlarging the company's domain.

The consolidation adds greatly to the strength of both lines. Fourteen cars will be on the track at one time. Two hundred men are in the employ of the consolidated lines working as conductors, motormen, linemen, electricians, track repairers and laborers at the power house. Each company owned its power house, the Atlanta City Street Railway Company's on Irwin street, the Atlanta Traction Company's in the southern part of the city, but these will be consolidated some time in the future.

The line touches several of the most important points in the city, among them the Grand opera house, the First Baptist church, the First Methodist church, the Congregational and Unitarian churches, the Jewish synagogue, the postoffice, The Constitution building, and crosses the Forsyth street bridge. Outside of the city, it reaches the Agnes Scott institute at Decatur, to which place it carries numbers of young ladies every morning, and the Georgia Military institute at Edgewood.

From one point on the line near the East Tennessee shops, the best view of the city to be obtained anywhere in the surrounding country may be had. The hill overlooks the city, and affords a commanding view. The barracks line passes several elevated points from which magnificent views of the city may be obtained. One of these is Andy Stewart's farm.

Mr. Felder, the president of the company, is full of enthusiasm and energy. He is a young man of ideas and to his work the consolidation of the two lines is largely due. He is comparatively a new man in Atlanta, having come here only a few years ago and started in the law business. His success was rapid and complete. He went to the front at the bar, and during the short term of his stay in the city has made a fine name for himself. He became connected with the Traction Company only a few months ago and was made president. He went to work with such vim to improve the line, and succeeded so well that he was elected president of the line after the consolidation.

Will Meet in Atlanta.

The Next Annual Session of the Tri-State Medical Society Will Be Held Here.

The next annual session of the Tri-State Medical Society will be held in Atlanta and it will draw together the leading physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The session of '93 was held in Chattanooga and has just adjourned.

It was one of the most delightful sessions the association has ever had and was productive of more good than any of the former meetings. It was more numerous, attended, too, and before it more of Atlanta's leading physicians distinguished themselves. Dr. Willis Westmoreland

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WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING

Twenty Miles of Track in Operation Something About the New Line, Its Employees and Equipment.

Several weeks ago the Atlanta Traction Company and Atlanta City Street Railway Company consolidated their interests and became one corporation under the name and charter of the new named company. Yesterday the physical connection of the two lines was effected as a result of the coalition already made. For the first time today the same cars will traverse both lines, and the two will, indeed, become one company. For one fare, a passenger can ride from the barracks to East Lake or from Decatur to Grant park.

The consolidation of these two strong lines of street railway will be of inestimable benefit to the city, and go a great way toward improving Atlanta's superb system of street railways, which is acknowledged to be the best in the country. The new company has a strong financial backing and is in the hands of young, ambitious and capable men. As it now stands, it is a fine piece of railroad property, but under the management of the young men who have hold of it, the future holds untold possibilities for it.

The new officers of the company elected yesterday are president, T. B. Felder; vice president, E. T. Shubrick; directors, Hines, Shubrick & Felder; directors, B. B. Rosser, G. Y. Gress, W. H. Rosser, W. M. Scott, J. K. Hines, E. T. Shubrick and T. B. Felder.

The opening of the lines today will be an event in the history of Atlanta's street railroads. It puts into operation twenty miles of track, running through the best part of the city, and traversing the outlying suburbs of the city on the east and south sides. The line runs from Fort McPherson to East Lake, passing through thickly settled and rapidly growing suburbs, and from Grant park to Decatur.

The terminal points are all popular as places of residence and resort, and the line will do a thriving business. Grant park and East Lake are exceedingly popular with amusement and recreation seekers. The last named was opened to the public only a short while ago, but has become one of the most popular gathering places about the city. The new line will run special cars to this new and fast developing resort.

Ever since it was opened, the barracks line has been a success. Every car that goes out or comes in during the day is filled with passengers, and the line has done much to develop the territory through which it runs. It is a fine piece of property, and the new line will do a thriving business. Grant park and East Lake are exceedingly popular with amusement and recreation seekers. The last named was opened to the public only a short while ago, but has become one of the most popular gathering places about the city. The new line will run special cars to this new and fast developing resort.

The combination of the two lines will enable the management to give its patrons much better service. The company will be equipped with a full supply of rolling stock and other necessary equipment, and the added independence will increase its value as a public carrier. The enterprising gentlemen who effected the combination have ambitious designs for the line, and will take advantage of every opportunity for enlarging the company's domain.

The consolidation adds greatly to the strength of both lines. Fourteen cars will be on the track at one time. Two hundred men are in the employ of the consolidated lines working as conductors, motormen, linemen, electricians, track repairers and laborers at the power house. Each company owned its power house, the Atlanta City Street Railway Company's on Irwin street, the Atlanta Traction Company's in the southern part of the city, but these will be consolidated some time in the future.

The line touches several of the most important points in the city, among them the Grand opera house, the First Baptist church, the First Methodist church, the Congregational and Unitarian churches, the Jewish synagogue, the postoffice, The Constitution building, and crosses the Forsyth street bridge. Outside of the city, it reaches the Agnes Scott institute at Decatur, to which place it carries numbers of young ladies every morning, and the Georgia Military institute at Edgewood.

From one point on the line near the East Tennessee shops, the best view of the city to be obtained anywhere in the surrounding country may be had. The hill overlooks the city, and affords a commanding view. The barracks line passes several elevated points from which magnificent views of the city may be obtained. One of these is Andy Stewart's farm.

Mr. Felder, the president of the company, is full of enthusiasm and energy. He is a young man of ideas and to his work the consolidation of the two lines is largely due. He is comparatively a new man in Atlanta, having come here only a few years ago and started in the law business. His success was rapid and complete. He went to the front at the bar, and during the short term of his stay in the city has made a fine name for himself. He became connected with the Traction Company only a few months ago and was made president. He went to work with such vim to improve the line, and succeeded so well that he was elected president of the line after the consolidation.

Will Meet in Atlanta.

The Next Annual Session of the Tri-State Medical Society Will Be Held Here.

The next annual session of the Tri-State Medical Society will be held in Atlanta and it will draw together the leading physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The session of '93 was held in Chattanooga and has just adjourned.

It was one of the most delightful sessions the association has ever had and was productive of more good than any of the former meetings. It was more numerous, attended, too, and before it more of Atlanta's leading physicians distinguished themselves. Dr. Willis Westmoreland

read a letter, which was one of the leading features of the interesting and profitable session of the association. Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, who is now an Atlantican, having moved from Rome to this city, was elected president while Dr. J. B. S. Holmes was elected second vice president. In speaking of Dr. Holmes, The Chattanooga News says:

The election of Dr. Holmes as president of the association was a fitting recognition of the ability of the distinguished Georgia physician. The honor conferred was entirely well deserved by him. It would have been difficult to have found a gentleman better qualified for the place and the members of the association are to be congratulated.

In another issue the tissue paper says: Since yesterday afternoon a number of distinguished physicians have arrived. Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, a leading surgeon and physician of Rome, Ga., a leading president of the Georgia State Medical Association, Dr. Holmes expects to move to Atlanta shortly and establish a sanitarium for special practice for the diseases of women. It is a pleasure to the many friends of the distinguished doctor to see him in Chattanooga.

OLD TIME SONGS.

A Unique Entertainment to Be Given in Atlanta Soon.

Mr. William Geppert is arranging something rather unique in the way of a concert, and is being assisted therein by Judge T. J. Simmons, who will deliver an address on "Old-time Music," that he made some thirty years ago. Judge Simmons has a "friend" in Bibb county who plays the "fiddle" better than any of the newspaper fellows, so the judge says, and for proof, says "ask Colonel George Adair, who knows all about music." The gentleman from Bibb county will play such old-time pieces as "Sugar in the Gourd," "The Old-Fashioned Tune," "Swapsies Over the Fence," and "Leather Breches." A lady upward of sixty years of age, and who, in her young days, was considered a brilliant performer on the piano, has consented to appear at this concert, and will play such pieces as "The Mocking Bird," with variations, "Santa Anna's Retreat," "Smith's March," "The Battle of Prague," and "Fishers Hornpipe," that makes one want to "go there, there, there," so Colonel Rhode Hill says. Then Miss Bessie Pierce will sing "Darling Nellie Gray," "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "Maggie May," and other melodies that in days gone by were so familiar all through the land. Mr. L. P. Hills is arranging something original that will tell the trials of a gentleman from the country who attended a musicale, where only classical music was performed. An effort will be made to have Colonel George Adair deliver an address upon music.

The concert will be given at early candle light in the large room over Phillips & Crew's store on Peachtree road, and the admission will be four bits.

A LADY IS AGENT.

She Handles Large Interests as the Representative of Northern Houses.

The unique feature of the business of the big firm of Rand, McNally & Co. in Georgia is that the general agent for the handsome new paper maps which that firm is making a specialty of is a lady.

She is Miss Laura Glover. Miss Glover has, by her splendid business qualifications, won an enviable place in the business circles of Atlanta and the fact that she controls the business of this firm means that the firm's interests are in good hands.

The new reversible map—the United States side, the world on the other—is undoubtedly the finest thing of its kind ever issued by this famous firm. It is a rapid and ready seller.

Miss Glover wants capable agents in all parts of Georgia. Her address is 29 1-2 South Broad street, Atlanta.

A CHECK FOR \$100 FOR BRUNSWICK.

The Handsome Donation of the Georgia Cotton Oil Company.

The Georgia Cotton Oil Company yesterday sent Mr. H. L. Schlesinger a check for \$100 for the Brunswick sufferers. Accompanying the check was a complimentary letter praising Mr. Schlesinger for the work he has done for the stricken city.

Mr. Schlesinger's list reached \$2,708.28 yesterday.

SOME AGITATION.

The First Prize for Selling Lecture Tickets Awarded Yesterday.

CHIEFS JOYNER AND CONNOLLY DISAGREE

The Contest Was Wound Up by a Very Pointed Card from Chief Joyner. Sergeant Foote the Winner.

The first prize for the sale of tickets to Dr. Barrett's lecture was yesterday awarded to Sergeant Foote, of the police force.

The award was preceded by a very warm card from Chief Joyner, in which he withdrew from the contest, but back of it is a very interesting bit of history which shows up the rivalry that exists between Atlanta's finest and her brave fire ladders.

When tickets were sold for the newspaper men's entertainment, both fire department and the policemen were hard at work trying to sell the greater number of tickets in order to get the first prize. The fire department won by a large sum. When Dr. Barrett offered to give a lecture, City Editor Hurler, of The Journal, proposed to have the firemen and policemen work against each other again, but this time for two prizes—a suit of clothes and an overcoat.

After the lecture, Chief Joyner happened to be in New York on business and no returns were made; it looked as if the policemen wanted the firemen to make the first showing. Immediately upon his return from New York Chief Joyner called upon Mr. Hurler and turned over to him \$196.50 in cash, and Mr. Hurler had agreed to accept a carload of lumber for \$54.50, making the total for the firemen \$251. The carload of lumber contained 10,000 feet of fine lumber from T. J. James, worth about \$7 per thousand feet.

Chief Joyner had hardly made his return when Chief Connolly appeared on the scene and turned over to Mr. Hurler \$245.50. He remarked at the time that instead of having received 700 tickets from Mr. Hurler, he had received only 600. This was accepted. Chief Connolly was then told that a fireman had won first prize, O. P. Payne, of No. 4. A little later, Chief Connolly discovered that there had been a transaction in which lumber figured. He became agitated, to put it mildly. He approached Mr. Hurler on the subject and Mr. Hurler found himself in a very undesirable position. He informed Chief Joyner that the chief of the police department was kicking against the lumber. Chief Joyner then guaranteed that the lumber would bring \$54.50, and that at auction. Matters became tranquilized temporarily. Chief Joyner then left Mr. Hurler and in a couple of hours had sold the carload of lumber for \$60. He returned to Mr. Hurler's office and just as he was entering the door he heard Chief Connolly explaining that instead of being ten tickets short, one of his men had turned in the receipts of twelve tickets, running the receipts of the policemen up to \$251.50—50 cents ahead of the firemen, thus capturing first prize.

As soon as Chief Joyner could impress his presence upon Messrs. Hurler and Connolly, he inquired if the contest had been reopened. Mr. Hurler then asked what he was all broke up and didn't know what to do. Chief Connolly entered the plea that Chief Joyner ought not to kick as he had won the first prize before. Chief Joyner then stated that since the entire matter was apparently opened for a reconsideration he would place in Mr. Hurler's hands the \$90 that the lumber had been sold for, it having been sold to the best advantage in order that the full benefit might be reaped by the suffering Brunswickers. For some reason Mr. Hurler refused to accept the \$90, and Chief Joyner then left the office after some sharp words with Chief Connolly, both gentlemen being considerably stirred up over the contest, which seemed to have engendered just a tinge of bad feeling between the two. Chief Joyner then wrote a note turning the carload of lumber over to Mr. Hurler, who will dispose of it at auction.

The contest was closed by the following card from Chief Joyner to Mr. Hurler: Mr. N. Hurler, City Editor Journal—Dear Sir: After consulting several members of my department they think the best way out of this entire matter is that the fire department withdraw entirely from the contest. We feel satisfied that we are entitled to the first prize, but rather than have any squabble or feeling in the matter, and to save your paper of any trouble of coming to a settlement we will withdraw entirely from the contest and allow the police to win the first and second prizes, as my men after selling the largest number of tickets, are not anxious for a suit of clothes and an overcoat as to get into a squabble over such a trivial matter.

Chief Joyner then wrote a note to do as above requested and that you publish this communication, I am truly yours.

W. R. JOYNER, Chief Fire Department.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FLASHES.

The department had a run at 7:40 yesterday morning to a house on Bartow street. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. The department made a quick run, and the flames were extinguished by the chemical.

Fireman O. P. Payne, of No. 4, won a prize for selling tickets to the lecture a few nights ago for the Brunswick sufferers. He did some good work.

Fireman Butler, of No. 1, had his hand severely injured yesterday morning at the Bartow street fire.

French China.

The prettiest little French china after dinner coffee set in cases ever seen in the city. They are beautiful and very reasonable in price. Call and let us show them to you. Maier & Berkele, 31 and 93 Whitehall street.

Do you wear shoes and do you care for economy? Then buy your shoes from Chamberlin, Johnson & Co's.

New line evening shades in low shoes. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co's.

A. L. Pelkin Co.

POPULAR JEWELERS.

Watches, Diamonds, Silverware.

Fine Goods at lowest possible prices.

69 Whitehall St

Next to High's.

CURED BY MAIL.

Remarkable Statement of a Well-Known Tennessee Lady.

Mrs. J. L. Jones, No. 1301 East Fifth avenue, Knoxville, Tenn., makes this statement: "I had a case of chronic catarrh which had left me in such a weakened state that I had made up my mind there was to be relief in the grave. I had been treated by prominent physicians and paid out large sums of money in the hopes of getting cured, but to no avail."

"As a drowning person grasps at a straw, I took every medicine that was advertised, and the remedies that were suggested, and consulted some of the so-called 'specialists,' whose advertisements are to be found in every paper, until I became disgusted and gave up all hope. It got so bad that I was told that I had gutting consumption. I gradually began to waste away and was in this state when I read the advertisement of Dr. Abell. Being in such condition I decided to try the idea of going to Atlanta. I wrote Dr. Abell and stated my case to him without daring to hope of cure, but a few days later he wrote me and said he would cure me and I commenced treatment, and now, thank God, I am enjoying good health and am completely cured. Dr. Abell certainly understood my case and I conscientiously recommend him to all people who suffer from that dreadful and distressing disease. I will answer anybody that chooses to write to me in regard to my case."

"A NEW LEASE OF LIFE."



MISS ANNIE BOBO, 507 1-2 MARIETTA ST.

Miss Anne Bobo, 507 1-2 Marietta street, says: "I had a ringing noise in the ears, with defective hearing, nose stopped up and secretions falling into throat, weak eyes, headache, a tickling sensation in the throat, and a hacking cough. My throat and nose were always full of mucus. There was a bad taste in the mouth, a swelling in the throat and no appetite for breakfast. I had terrible pains in the small of my back and bearing down pains in front."

"I endorse Dr. Abell's treatment and heartily recommend him to all those who suffer with any form of catarrh, or any disease peculiar to my sex, for he has relieved me of a world of suffering and given me a new lease on life."

To the Public.

The Abell Medical Institute has no branch offices or connection with any similar institution in this city or elsewhere.

Formerly Dr. Abell was in charge of the Copeland Institute in Atlanta, during which time it enjoyed the confidence and patronage of a large number of afflicted people, to whom relief was given in all cases and permanent restoration to health in very many others.

See a field of still increased usefulness to suffering humanity before him, and a greater measure of honor and profit for himself in the future, he severed his connection with the institution referred to, and in carrying the new field has no desire to detract from the one whose record was good work in his charge.

Rather let it be their ambition to continue that record on as high a plane, and not lower it by vindictive allusions to "the young man formerly in their employ."

There is enough suffering humanity in the world to utilize the real skill and medical profession can bring to the front, and Dr. Abell will endeavor so far as he may to demonstrate his fitness as a physician, and his profession to such as may think proper to consult him.

Five Dollars a Month.

Remember that five dollars will pay for treatment, with all medicines and advice, for an entire month. The cost has been adopted, and applies to all patients.

SPECIALTIES—Catarrh, all diseases of the urinary system, throat, and all chronic diseases, blood diseases, skin diseases, diseases of women and children, all chronic and special diseases.

Our Mail System.

We have adopted a system by which our out-of-town patients are treated with most reliable success, through correspondence and symptom blanks. Our symptom blank enables us to diagnose and understand a case thoroughly. Symptom blanks free of any address. All correspondence strictly confidential and consultation free.

ABELL MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

G. C. Abell, M. D., Physician in Charge, Room 2, second floor of Grant building, corner Broad and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Take the elevator, or walk up one flight of stairs.

Entrance from the Broad street side.

Office hours—9 a. m. to 12 p. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday hours—9:30 to 11 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Atlanta, Ga., September 25, 1893.—The Capital City bank having leased the quarters formerly occupied by the Gate City National bank will occupy the same October 15th next. Parties desiring to rent boxes in the safe deposit and storage vault of the Gate City National bank can be accommodated now by applying to JACOB HAAS, Cashier Capital City Bank.

Wedding Presents at Wm. Lycett's, 83 1-2 Whitehall St.

MEETING NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southeast Air-Line Belt Railroad Company will be held in the office of the company, No. 747 Equitable building, on Friday, November 10th, at 10 o'clock.

HASSELL THOMAS, Secretary.

A REFUGE FOR THE HOMELESS.

Some Pen Sketches of the Homeless Ones in the Home for the Friendless.

THE NOBLE WORK OF THE LADIES

Something About a Young Girl Who Was Rescued.

PATIENT LITTLE "PEWEE" A FAVORITE

Mrs. McDermott's Work in the School How the Children Spend the Day. Mealtime at the Home.



PERHAPS that phase of life represented by homeless women and children is one of the saddest aspects of human existence. It is a phase, however, which is suffering heights of it from mere common place misfortune into tragedy. Humanity is so constituted that to be happy it must have some spot, some fire-dome consecrated by sentiment and use called home and the misfortune of having no home is the climax of adversity.

When this calamity befalls defenseless women and helpless children it is intensified an hundred fold. The penitent Magdalen who has erred, the deserted child whose greatest sin is the fact of its existence, are pictures that touch the strongest heart.

When a woman falls all other doors but those of charity and sin are closed against her; often that of her father. She stands trembling and hesitating, undecided which door to enter. A few have decided in favor of themselves.

But the homeless child is thrown upon the world and charity must needs take it without any inclination on the part of the wail. These children of poverty-stricken or worthless parents fill up the homes for the friendless and are often saved to society.

Atlanta has a home where hundreds of them have found shelter and where scores of lost and homeless women have found refuge. Without regard to religion, past history or present condition these homeless ones are taken in and given kind encourage-



"PEWEE" TALKS TO THE MATRON.

ment and every inducement to lead useful lives.

The home on Highland avenue now has fifty-seven inmates. Most of them are children, but there are several adult women. All of them have sad histories. Many of them have suffered that which is the most romantic and dramatic. There is not one of them who has not come through the fires of suffering; been cast homeless and friendless upon the world and felt the desolation that comes with the consciousness that in all the world there is no spot to them called home and no person who is a friend. There is not one of them who has not longed for the hour of repose and wept anguishing tears over the calamity, which through some weakness of their own or some agency they could not control, had befallen them.

The children seem old beyond their years. They are older than any other children of their age in the world. Some conception of the friendlessness, the loneliness, the sadness of their condition comes to have come to their minds young as they are. Sorrow and the want of motherly care, as well as the want in some past time of food, have left their deep impress upon them and their faces seem mature and wise from their harsh experiences.

The splendid career of the Home for the Friendless and the order and system that prevail in its management constitutes a fine tribute to the executive ability of Atlanta's noble women. The institution is managed exclusively by them, and the interest they feel is more than satisfactory, as evidenced by their almost daily visits and punctual attendance upon the business meetings.

A kindly-faced, gentle-eyed, dignified lady who instantly impresses upon you with her charming nature, is in charge of the home as matron. She takes an almost motherly interest in each of the unfortunate who dwell at the home. She makes it a point to familiarize herself with the character of each, and by her tender treatment of them has won their lasting love and respect.

She has an admirable conception of the high moral purpose of the home, which is something more than the mere fact of furnishing a refuge to those poor creatures whom adversity have cast adrift upon the world without homes. The mental, moral and spiritual welfare of each is considered.



THE "LITTLE COOK."

and, and a special effort is made not only to reclaim all of them, but to restore their interest in life and fit them for useful living. A shelter is only one among the many benefits that the unfortunate receive at the home. They are taught self-respect, as well as how to cook, sew and nurse and do other useful things by which they may earn an honest livelihood.

The children are given the advantage of excellent moral and educational training. There is a school at the home in charge of Mrs. McDermott, and she instructs the little homeless ones in all the branches taught in a public school. Recently she has begun to teach languages to one or two of the older girls.

The life at the home is like that in an immense family. The children seem as children of one large household. They all depend upon the matron as their mother. She must listen to the recital of all their woes and console with every one of them. A child has a great many voices and he must make them known and be sympathized with.

The half hundred children at the home are all bright and intelligent looking. Misfortune seems to have developed their minds early and they are wonderfully wise

in the ways of the world. When I was there the other day a little girl, named Mild with tender blue eyes, light hair and one of those faces that are full of deep expression, went around with me. She was very quiet and attentive. She listened to all that was said and never offered a word on her own account unless she thought it was required of her. She was not playing with the rest, and it seemed that the expression of her face was too solemn and thoughtful for a child.

The children divide their day between the schoolroom and the playhouse. Mrs. McDermott teaches them three hours in the morning and one in the afternoon. The rest of the time they spend at play. They seemed perfectly contented and happy as I watched them playing together the other day. In the basement a playroom is fitted up for them, but it is deserted except on rainy days. Children love open air and the freedom of outdoor exercise.

"Pewee" is one of the distinct characters at the home. She is pointed out to every visitor, unless the visitor first sees her, in



IN THE DINING ROOM.

which case he is sure to ask about her history. She is about four years old and is so small and delicate-looking that, although she smiles continually, your first feeling for her is one of pity for so frail a human. She seems to be possessed of a fine sort of bravery that rises superior to physical ills and material misfortunes and enables her to smile every day in the week.

"Pewee" is wonderfully popular among the children. Her name is called oftener of all at play. She is one of those little mites of humanity who seem to have been preserved by providence through scores of physical ills. She walks at a limping gait, her little face is wizened and drawn, her hands are tiny and soft, her cheeks sallow, and she is, as you would say, a little smile make her beautiful despite all her other imperfections. If she frowned the children would laugh at her, but she smiles and they love her for her patience and sweetness.

"The doctor" has been a great factor in "Pewee's" life. She has been a daily charge of his, and he represents to her a source of comfort. The other day she sang for me and she announced that she would sing the song she sang to the doctor. Even "Pewee's" music is good, not because of the quality of its sound, but because of the smiling cheerfulness and evident striving to please that characterizes her efforts. Homeless little Pewee! Patient and smiling with all her misfortunes and ills! What a lesson we would be to complaining and frowning humanity.

But a small percentage of the children at the home are neophytes. Most of them are orphans, or have parents who cannot support them. One little black-eyed, rosy-cheeked girl was pointed out to me as the daughter of a worthless father, who spent a great deal of his time in the stock-

One of the interesting characters at the home is a young woman of eighteen. Her story of betrayal has been published in The Constitution. She left a home in Florida to hide her ruin from her parents' eyes and was sent to the home eighteen months ago. Her child was born ten months ago. One of the ladies at the home in speaking of her, said:

"She is the only inmate of the home that could be considered a fallen woman, and yet I do not consider her one. She is a pure-minded girl, innocent of any wilful wrong—the victim of a man's treachery. He is a lovely character, and if she had a chance she would make a noble woman."

I saw the girl—who is Yates Bowles, whose home is in Florida—in the kitchen, busy with her preparing dinner. Four or five smaller girls were hanging about her eagerly watching her movements. They looked up to her with instinctive trust. She only had to speak and they would do her bidding.

She was very quiet in her manner. Her face wore that calm, dignified look that her sorrow and her maternity had given it. At the request of the matron she exhibited some bread that had been cooked by herself for the little girls. With a good deal of pride she showed the fine, white loaves that had been baked by a little girl, saying nothing of what she had done herself. The little girl stood by her side smiling up at her face. It was such acts as that that made them love her. As she calmly went about her duties she seemed wonderfully like Hardy's "Tess."

Two bells warn the children that it is mealtime. They are always on the alert for these interesting occasions of daily occurrence and promptly assemble at the dining room door, when they are lined up in military fashion and marched in, in order. All say grace before eating. They take their stands behind their chairs and repeat the words together. Then they fall to with a vengeance.

Mrs. McDermott has a trying time teaching the young ones. She has charge of all of them, kindergarten branch and all. There is one youth, who is especially mischievous, and when Mrs. McDermott is very busy she turns up a mutiny among the children. The other day she was showing some visitors through and while she was not looking he raised a general rebellion. She arraigned him. "Now, George," said she, "you must make up a pledge, or take a severe punishment." He said he would take the pledge, and he wrote it out on the blackboard in this wise: "I promise to be in order when your back is turned, George."

E. L. A.

Every Month many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator
a Specific for PAINFUL, IRREGULAR, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED AND ABSENT MENSTRUATION.
BROAD "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

Announcement to Our Patrons.
The Capital City Bank will open for business in its new headquarters in the Capital City Bank building, southwest corner of Alabama and Pryor streets, Monday, October 23d instant.

JACOB HAAS, cashier, sun mon

THE THUMB WITHOUT A SOUL.

I never would have killed him, but for that Thumb. It was not murder, more of a justifiable slaughter. The great long Thumb of his right hand was his ruin, and mine as well.

They say it was a most diabolical crime, but what care I, who am free? They do not know—could never know, how much I suffered while that Thumb lived; how many cruel deaths I was put to by this terrible, most terrible, awful Thumb.

True, I was once my friend, the best friend I had, but this friendship for me caused his death. He did not regret being killed, and why should they? He understood perfectly the situation.

We went to school together, and it was there I first began to watch his Thumb. It was a most queer Thumb, quite a decided Thumb, and it stood in my way.

Whenever I tried to study out my tasks, with a laudable ambition to stand at the head of my class, it would always defeat me and place itself in my rightful position.

When I began to recite a lesson my eye would fall on this Thumb and a miserable failure would result. An envious, malicious Thumb.

Little by little it began to master me. It must have had a brain, this Thumb; because it had subdued mine. It hypnotized me, and more, it seemed to own my soul.

This Thumb was part and parcel of John Ashton. Ah! my shoulder at the name. Ha! ha! This vile Thumb!

Ever watch a man's thumb? If you have not, never do so, unless you have an all-powerful will.

Well, to go on. John Ashton, I say, owned the Thumb, or rather I believe it owned him. I never could decide which, but that matters not. Suffice to say that the Thumb was the bane of my life.

At first it amused me at school to sit and watch it move around on the page of his book, and then when he would scratch his head this Thumb (oh! it was too funny) would run all about as though hunting on its own account for ideas.

And he would be so courteous to each thing before I touched it. Suppose John wanted to take a pencil, before his hand grasped it the Thumb would bow as much as to say, "My dear leave."

Gradually my amusement grew to amazement at this Thumb. It was a separate and distinct life from the rest of John Ashton's anatomy. It had a brain underneath its nail skull and a most powerful will, an indomitable will, sir; one that you could not overcome.

I wear that Thumb on my watch fob now. Sly dogs, they could not take that away from me!

I must have followed Ashton's Thumb from place to place, for we were inseparable. I never talked to Ashton, always to it; and would you believe, I understood all it said to me. Such queer, unique and unheard of things it told me. It was witty and wise and scholarly.

It helped Ashton along wonderfully too, for whenever he had a difficult problem to solve or a question to answer he would caress and stroke his Thumb and put it in his mouth, and then he could answer you.

Everybody knows that Ashton could not talk unless he rubbed his Thumb, just putting it in the palm of his left hand and closing his fist, turn his hand round and round. Simply had to do this to bring it up to the heat of the argument.

No one knows what a fearful mastery this Thumb had over me. It made me its servant. I watched its every movement and was afraid to displease it.

I took no notice whatever of Ashton. He, too, I thought, was a fool of this horrible, fierce Thumb, just had to do its bidding without asking the why or wherefore.

After a while I began to fret and fume under the strict surveillance of it and felt I could not bear the strain. I began to drink, but it always seemed near. I could not shake off the feeling that it was watching me, and I feared its anger more than the anger of heaven, man or devil.

I tried in every way to shake off the fascination, but in vain. I went away. I brought me back, the same as loadstone attracts iron shavings.

That Thumb, sir, had no conscience, and I felt that I would soon go crazy if I did not find relief. I must be released or else go mad; and it is not pleasant for one to go mad just like a dog in August.

I'll tell you how I did it. It was very cunning on my part I assure you. Quite original, indeed.

John Ashton and myself slept together one night, sir, and in the middle of the night, when all was still and he sleeping so soundly, I arose, after waiting so long for the opportunity, and taking a razor from the bureau drawer, cut it off of Ashton's hand, this horrible, fascinating, conscienceless Thumb, and cast it far from me, a hideous, bleeding thing.

The pain awoke John and he seemed to go wild when he found he had lost his Counselor, and, at the same time, he seemed to have suddenly turned half-witted. He, somehow or other, could not think and mumbled like a mute sometimes does when he wishes to emphasize his sign language.

Then I picked it up and now wear it on my watch fob, but it does not trouble me any more, and I am free! What a relief! See, here it is, so solid, so very dead.

And this is why I am here. This is why the world says I am a lunatic, a man without a brain, a madman, a fool.

Where is the crime in ridding one's life of a fearful, unbearable burden, and why do they look me in a scorn?

Pray, sir, what would you do if you were the slave of a Thumb?

E. J. O'NEILL.

Opera Glasses, largest stock in the city. A. L. Delkin Company.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY. ALL WOOL COATS FOR \$10. ALL WOOL COATS FOR \$20.

OVERCOATS IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR WEAVES, WORSTEDS, CLOTHS, SERGES, BEAVERS AND CHINCHILLAS.

UNDERWEAR

Good Undersuits from \$1.50 to \$5.00. Soft warm and comfortable.

ALL OF OUR LAST WINTER'S STOCK THAT WAS BROUGHT OVER IS BEING CLOSED OUT AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.

If you are looking for a Big Bargain ask for these.

LUMPKIN, GOLE & STEWART, 26 Whitehall Street.

F. J. STILSON, JEWELER.

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silver-ware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods.

Fair dealings and bottom prices.

may 8-4m

SAY

what you will, think what you like, it's the well-dressed man who gets ahead quickest in this world.

You say you know this and would dress well yourself, if you could afford it.

Well, but—

good clothes don't cost as much as they used to. Come in this week and see our offers in stylish, serviceable

Suits and Overcoats

At \$12.50 Each.

Of course we have finer and cheaper ones, whichever you like.

Don't you think it's time to put on warmer Underclothes?

We show a complete line of Winter Underwear, from 50c to \$2.50 a garment; all splendid values.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

MEN AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS.

3 Whitehall St.

ONE PRICE ONLY AND THAT THE LOWEST!

FINANCIAL

W. H. PATTERSON,

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

Dealer in Investment Securities

50 Marietta Street.

OLD CAPITAL BUILDING.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Nego-

tiated.

13 East Alabama Street.

July 16-19 in col

DARWIN & JONES.

No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited at regular or at

kind of southern investments.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

REMOVAL.

EDMUND G. LIND,

Architect.

Has moved his office to 304 McCulloch street,

Baltimore, Md. Oct. 11, 1893.

MARSHALL J. CLARKE,

Attorney at Law.

Offices, 21 1-2 East Alabama street.

E. B. RUTLEDGE,

Architect.

Equitable Building.

FAUSE & MARGRAF,

Fresco Artists.

Estimates furnished for plain painting and

housepainting.

HALL BROTHERS,

Civil and mining engineers. Gate City

bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all

kind. Special attention given to mines,

quarries and hydraulics. July 22-19.

HUGH C. BANKS,

34 Equitable Building.

Civil and Hydraulic Engineer; Waterworks,

Sewerage Systems, Surveys, Bridges.

Ernest C. Kuntz, Ben J. Conyers,

KONTZ & CONYERS,

Attorneys at law.

Hook and Ladder building, 6 1-2 S. Broad St.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,

DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,

LAWYERS.

Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building,

30 1-2 Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

Claud Estes, ESTES & JONES,

Attorneys at law, Macon Ga. aug13-3m.

LesLIE & RUNGE,

Architects.

Offices, second floor Inman building.

Morphine, Opium

—AND—

Whiskey Habit

CURED AT

THE KEELY INSTITUTE.

Cor. Edgewood Ave. and Ivy St. CURE SAFE, SURE AND PERMANENT. Correspondence Invited and Strictly Confidential.

TO ENCOURAGE OTHER INDUSTRIES:
TO MAKE WORK FOR OUR TAILORS:
TO TURN THE TIDE OF DEPRESSION:
TO STIMULATE OUR AND OTHER BUSINESS:
TO MAKE THE WHEELS OF TRADE TURN QUICKLY:
TO ENABLE THE LANDLORD TO OBTAIN HIS RENT:
TO IMPROVE BUSINESS OF BAKER, BUTCHER, GROCER

We suggest that the public anticipate the next blizzard. Winter Clothing is a sure necessity. We reward your purchasing now by making prices startlingly low. Our tailors are in need of employment. To give them work, to turn stagnation into activity, we will give you Suits and Overcoats almost without profit. All we ask is—BUY NOW. Buy when you can do yourself and others good.

You will encourage other industries.
You will help to turn the wheels of trade.
You will help to brighten the depression.
You will set in motion money that may return to you.
You will help wage-earners to pay rent and grocer bills.

Our part is to give you a choice from the very best styles and guarantee that for every garment you buy we'll make another to take its place. No matter how hard the times our factory organization must be kept intact—that's why we offer special inducements to have you keep the trade lively. What we sell now at \$12—Suit or Overcoat—may command \$16 a little later on.

We've added several new features in our Merchant Tailoring that will be pleasing to our regular patrons and gain for us many new friends. Let us build you a Dress Suit for the coming function. Merwin's price, of New York, \$110—our's \$60 or \$70. Of course, we secure the preference. Our remarks about the trio who ordered from Gotham caused comment. They'll not do it again—we hope.

EISEMAN BROS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, BALTIMORE

COR. SEVENTH AND E STS. N. W. 15-17 WHITEHALL ST. MAN'FACT'Y, 213 W. GERMAN ST.

Only Manufacturers of

Clothing in the South

Dealing Direct with Consumer.

NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE CITY

THE

ETV&G

RAILWAY

SYSTEM

Oct. 31

Oct. 22

9 MORE DAYS

OF THE

WORLD'S FAIR

Our stock of tickets from Atlanta to

Chicago will be closed out at

HALF RATES!

OR

-\$20.40-

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF
CURES AND PREVENTS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the
Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
DIFFICULT BREATHING
Cures the worst cases in from one to twenty
minutes. Not one hour after reading this ad-
vertisement need any one suffer with pain.
All internal pains, cramps, or pains in the
bowels or stomach are relieved instantly and
quickly cured by taking internally as directed.
There is not a remedial agent in the world that
will cure fever and ague and all other
malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by
Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Relief.
Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY'S
PILLS,
Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.
HAVE LONG BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS
THE BEST CURE FOR SUCH AFFECTIONS.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE
LIVER.
Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by druggists.
32 Warren Street, New York.

DEGIVE'S
THEATRES
THE GRAND.
Wednesday and Thursday, (Matinee)
Oct. 25 and 26. Thursday 2.30
A FAMOUS PLAY.

The Burglar.
100 NIGHTS IN NEW YORK CITY AT THE
Madison Square Theater.
Mr. Augustus Thomas.
Four-Act Comedy Drama, from the Story of
Edith's Burglar.
By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
DIRECTION OF A. Q. SCAMMON
ELABORATE AND REALISTIC PRODUCTION OF THE
Bombardment of Rio
and grand pyrotechnic display at
EXPOSITION GROUNDS,
Atlanta, Thursday and Friday Nights, Octo-
ber 26th and 27th, at 8 o'clock.
By Parisian Spectacular Company,
Who have rendered the "Last Days of Pompeii,"
"Storming of Alexandria," etc., in all
parts of the world. Oct 21 to 27

CENTURY
MOULDED TO THE FIGURE
BEST AND CHEAPEST
A PERFECT FIT
GUARANTEED
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
NOVELTY CORSET WORKS,
SOLE NEW YORK
Mention The Constitution. Tel 20-131-ann-nrm
TO LET
YOU KNOW WHAT WE HAVE
DONE FOR YOUR GOOD, WE POINT
TO THOSE ALL WOOL CHEVIOT
SACK SUITS AT \$12.50 IN SINGLE-
BREASTED; \$15 IN DOUBLE-BREAST-
ED. WISH WE HAD A THOUSAND
LIKE THEM—AS IT IS, ONLY ONE-
FIFTH AS MANY TO SUPPLY YOU
FROM. FAT AND SLIM FOLKS
HAVE EQUAL SURETY IN MATTER
OF FIT.
OVERCOATS—UNDERSUITS, SEA-
SONABLE NOW. PLENTY HERE—
ALL KINDS.
A. P. B. & Co.
CLOTHES, OF COURSE.
24 WHITEHALL ST., COR. ALABAMA.
ANSLEY BROS.
REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
Capital avenue—Beautiful lot 51x100, this side
of Union street. Offered to be sold in next
few days and somebody will get an elegant
bargain on easy terms. The low price will
astonish you.
\$3,000—Roomy new home and nice lot, on
Union street; lot elevated and desirable.
\$2,500—Boulevard house, 8 rooms, lot 64 feet
front.
\$2,300—Beautiful Iman Park lot, 100 ft. front.
\$2,200—Property on Park side, 100 ft. front.
\$1,400—Beautiful lot near Boulevard, on John-
son ave.
\$3,000—Boulevard lot, near Highland ave., 50
feet front.
\$2,500—Houston st. lot, near Jackson, fronting
two streets, and must be sold; cheap.
Washington Heights—Beautiful lot that we
can sell on easiest kind of terms and for
very small cash payment.
\$2,200—Capital ave. lot 50x107, near Ga. ave.
\$800—Front foot for West Peachtree lot, cheap.
\$1,100—Cottage of 5 rooms, lot 50x200, front-
ing for \$8 per month; lot fronts two streets.
\$1,000—For a piece of central property; very
desirable.
\$1,500—For a 60-acre farm just out of limits
of Decatur; 3-room house, new orchard.
\$3,200—6-1/2 acres and new 6-room house, near
9-mile circle; beautiful country home.
\$200—For a lot fronting Ga. R. R. at Decatur,
70x100.
\$1,500—5-room cottage and nice lot, near insti-
tute at Decatur; house new; fronting dummy
road.
25 Acres at Decatur fronting Ga. R. R., only
\$250 per acre; a bargain for any one.
Money to loan on city real estate.
Office, 12 E. Alabama st. Telephone 303.

HE WAS PARDONED, FINANCE AND TRADE.
And Carried in His Pocket the Document
Signed by Mr. Cleveland.

W. G. MONK GETS OUT OF PRISON

And Shows Up at the Custom House—He
Is Now on His Way Home—He
Lives in Polk County.

A pale, care-worn and thoughtful looking
man sat in the district attorney's office at
the custom house yesterday afternoon.
There was nothing about his personal
appearance, which was rather soiled,
though otherwise but little different from
that of a hundred other men of his station
in life, that indicated a year's imprison-
ment in the Ohio penitentiary.
Yet the man was just out of prison. He
had received a pardon from the president,
countersigned by the attorney general, and
was on his way home to the mountains of
north Georgia.
His name was W. G. Monk, and he
was charged with the crime of robbing a
postoffice in Polk county.
His defense at the time of the trial,
which occurred last October, was that of
intoxication. He was drunk when the al-
leged offense was committed, and a large
number of stamps were found on his per-
son. This made out a clear case of circum-
stantial evidence and on the strength of
this testimony he was convicted.
At the time of the trial, however, he had
been incarcerated for three months. It
was the intention of the officers to subtract
this time from the sentence, but for some
reason or other it was overlooked. The
matter was brought to the attention of the
president, through the recommendation of
the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney,
and the sentence was commuted.

The liberated man was disposed to be
gay yesterday afternoon, when a repre-
sentative of The Constitution approached him
on the subject.
"Yes, I am on my way home," said the
late prisoner, "and I feel a great deal bet-
ter than I did at this time last year."
"Did you really commit the offense which
was charged against you?" the question
was asked.
"I did not. I was drunk at the time. I
am sorry to say, but I have no recollection
of the matter. It looks hard that I
should have to suffer when I know in my
heart that I am innocent."
"How did you spend your time in Ohio?"
"I got into no bad habits, I had to
work pretty hard, but they treated me
very kindly and I had no reason to com-
plain since I went there as a convict."
"Did you meet the Chisholm boys while
you were there?"
"Yes. One of them came to see me the
day before I left."
"Did he want to come with you?"
"Well, I guess he did, but he's up there
for three years longer."
"He'll not be lonely, though, for the old
man, his father-in-law, was sent up last
Thursday to keep him company."
"I don't think that's much of a comfort
to a fellow a thousand miles away from
home and with a prison wall between him-
self and liberty."
"But you are feeling all right now, are
you?"
"Yes, but I will have to start all over
again, and I guess I will find it uphill work.
However, I'm happy at the thought of
seeing home, and if the Lord will, I will
get to Polk county. When I get back to
Polk county I will be satisfied to live
and die up there in sight of the blue moun-
tains."

Mr. Cleveland's Pardon.
Here is the pardon signed by Mr. Cleve-
land, and countersigned by the attorney general.
Whereas, W. G. Monk, in the United
States circuit court for the Northern district
of Georgia, on the 14th of October, 1892,
was indicted, charged with the crime of
robbing the postoffice at Polk county, Ga.,
and being found guilty, and sentenced to
imprisonment for three years, and the same
day was committed to the custody of the
United States marshal at Atlanta, and
whereas, it is represented that after sen-
tence was passed upon him, he was detained
three months and three days, and after
being transferred to said penitentiary, and
whereas, it is represented by the judge
who sentenced the prisoner that he was
detained in the penitentiary for three
months and three days, and that it was
the intention at the time the sentence
was passed that it should be for the 14th
of October, 1892, but by some inadvertence
the sentence was not so entered of record,
and therefore the judge recommended that
the sentence be commuted so as to run three
months from October 14, 1892.
Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover
Cleveland, president of the United States of
America, in consideration of the premises,
divers other good and sufficient reasons
thereunto moving, do hereby commute the
sentence of imprisonment of said Monk to the
year of actual imprisonment in the Ohio
penitentiary from October 14, 1892.
Witness my hand and the seal of the de-
partment of justice at the city of Wash-
ington, D. C., this 16th day of September, A. D.
1893, and of the independence of the United
States the 115th.
GROVER CLEVELAND.
By the president,
RICHARD OLNEY, Attorney General.
The erstwhile prisoner is now in Atlanta
for the lack of means to get home. His
traveling expenses were paid by the govern-
ment as far as Atlanta and now he will
have to look out for himself. He was on
the trip home as soon as he can raise the
money, or if the money is not forthcoming
in a few days he will set out for Polk
county on foot.

Perfect Baby Health
ought to mean glowing
health throughout
childhood,
and robust
health in the
years to
come. When we see in children
tendencies to weakness, we know
they are missing the life of food
taken. This loss is overcome by
Scott's Emulsion
of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophos-
phites, a fat-food that builds up
appetite and produces flesh at a
rate that appears magical.
Almost as palatable as milk.
Prepared by Scott & Bown, N. Y. All druggists.

Bids for Sewer Pipe.
Sealed proposals addressed to the mayor and
general council of the city of Atlanta, Ga., will
be received until 11 o'clock, Monday, November
6th, for furnishing the city of Atlanta with
sewer pipe for the year ending October 31,
1894.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the
city engineer. The right is reserved to reject
any or all bids. D. C. W. H. K.
Oct 22-25 fri thu sat. Com. Pub. Works.

Wedding Presents at
Wm. Lycett's, 83 1-2
Whitehall St.
Wanted—Young clerk to repaid. A. L.
Deikin Company, 60 Whitehall street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, October 21, 1893.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today	\$ 181,518 97
For the week	1,274,411 06
Clearings last week	1,249,353 97

Local Bond and Stock quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at \$1.00
1/2 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

THE NEW YORK MARKET.
The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock
Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 21.—A fairly active
speculation was carried on at the stock ex-
change for the two hours of business today.
Disorganizing Washington rumors caused some
slight feeling resulting in fractional declines,
but the dealings quickly regained strength,
when it was figured out that there was really
no change on the senatorial situation. Until
the close a decided firm tone prevailed,
which was marked on the publication of the
very excellent bank statement. A fresh
selling movement was organized on this splen-
did showing of the banks, the increase in
surplus being greater than was anticipated.
The market was buoyant at the close, the
highest of the day being made in the final
dealings. Sales 92,000 shares.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A fairly active speculation was carried on at the stock exchange for the two hours of business today. Discouraging Washington advices caused some slight feeling resulting in fractional declines, but the dealings quickly regained strength. The market was again buoyant, there was really no change on the general situation. Until the close a decided firm tone prevailed which was most marked on the publication of the very excellent bank statement. A fresh selling movement was organized on this splendidly improved bank statement, there was really no surplus being greater than was anticipated. The market was buoyant at the close, the best prices of the day being made in the final dealings. Sales \$2,000 shares.

Re-fined and intermediate grades of sugar were steady, and prices resulted generally from the day's trading.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Money on call easy all day at 1 1/2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 69/8 per cent.

Interest on time deposits—There was really little business in bankers' bills at 45 1/2-48 1/2 for demand and 48 1/2-48 3/4 for sixty days; rates for 90 days 48 1/2-48 3/4; commercial bills 48 1/2-48 3/4.

Silver certificates 73 1/2-74 1/4; no sales.

The following are closing bids:

Alton & Terre Haute ..	22 1/2
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